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- jjkdak
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- Soderquist, Leslie
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I agree with the Corps of Engineers' recommendation that there should be
no further study on the drawdown of the John Day Reservoir or removal of
the John Day Dam. I also concur that neither plan should be implemented
as the results of the Phase I Study indicated that the outcome of the
implementation of either would be limited benefits and overwhelming
economic costs.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mayor Frank Harkenrider, City of Hermiston

180 N.E. 2nd Street

Hermiston, OR 97838

Telephone: (541) 567-5521

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

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From: Linda Fox [foxcakes@oregontrail.net]
Sent: Friday, February 04, 2000 4:42 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown

I feel very strongly that none of the dams be removed. The impact on the local economy of Irrigon and surrounding communities would be very negative. All of the studies done have shown this to be true, and anyone with any intelligence should be able to understand this. Add my name to the list of supporters who do not want the dams changed in any way. Thank you.
Linda Fox, Mayor of Irrigon

April 25, 2000

BG Carl Strock
Commander Northwest Division
220 NW Eighth Avenue
Portland, OR 97209

SUBJECT: **Salmon Recovery**

The Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 2 encompasses an area of 8,000 acres along the banks of the Columbia and Lewis Rivers protecting about 2,800 people including the City of Woodland, surrounding homes, farms, industry and businesses. The District provides, operates and maintains 16 miles of levees and a very expensive, complicated system to discharge runoff of up to 220,000 gpm, including runoff from upland areas outside the District, into these rivers. We have an assessed valuation of \$231,000,000 and the residents and businesses provide for these costs of approximately \$463,000 per year.

Breaching of existing dams is being discussed as a method of salmon recovery. Corps of Engineers information concludes that the storage capacity of the river systems result in flood levels of 5-6 feet lower at our location than if the dams were not in place. In the recent 1996 flood we observed waters of the Columbia River at 1 ½ feet below the top of the levee in some areas. That was at least 1 ½ feet above what the Corps of Engineers considers safe protection levels, or 1 ½ feet in to the freeboard. Therefore, at some locations, we are already below a minimum protection head.

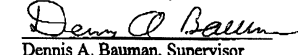
To raise the levees and modify all of our systems to accommodate higher levels would be extremely costly. A levee raise would require expanding the levee 9 feet landward for each foot of raise (riverward fill would be unacceptable).

We object to any breach of dams anywhere in the system, whether those dams are deemed significant or not. A radical, costly, questionable method of recovery such as breaching dams, however well intentioned, would be virtually irreversible.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF
D.I.D NO. 15 OF COWLITZ
COUNTY, WASHINGTON


Bob Rheaume, Chairman


Duane Dietz, Supervisor


Dennis A. Bauman, Supervisor

BOS:ak
cc: Senator Patty Murray
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Brian Baird

FAX COVER SHEET

April 24, 2000

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

RE: Resolution in Opposition to Drawdown, Removal, or Breaching Columbia River Reservoirs and Dams

Attached for your review and inclusion in the public record for the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study is a resolution which passed by unanimous vote at the April 20, 2000 meeting of the Eastern District of the Washington State Association of Counties.

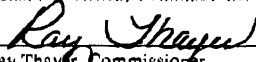
The Eastern District is comprised of twenty counties in eastern Washington State: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima. Elected representatives meet periodically to discuss issues facing our counties. It was during such a meeting that the attached resolution, supporting the recommendation not to pursue a John Day Drawdown Phase 2 Study, was proposed and passed.

If you have any additional questions concerning this resolution, please don't hesitate to contact Cris McEwen at 509-773-4612.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Klickitat County, Washington


Jean Frey, Chairman


Donald G. Struck, Commissioner


Ray Thayer, Commissioner

TO: John Day Drawdown comments

FAX #: _____

OF PAGES: _____

FROM: D. Peck

PHONE #: _____

DATE: _____

RE: 20-county resolution

from Eastern Washington
COMMENTS:

**A RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE WASHINGTON
STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE
DRAWDOWN, REMOVAL OR BREACHING OF COLUMBIA RIVER
RESERVOIRS AND DAMS**

WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers has performed an extensive study of the costs and benefits to listed Snake River salmon stocks from the drawdown of the John Day Reservoir, referred to as the Phase 1 Study; and

WHEREAS, the Phase 1 Study represents an unbiased, technically correct approach to assessing salmon recovery impacts from drawdown of the John Day Reservoir; and

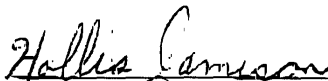
WHEREAS, the Phase 1 study indicates that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks; and

WHEREAS, although projected effects on Upper Columbia salmon stocks vary widely according to the Phase 1 Study, economic costs to the nation are high and costs to the region and its population are devastating.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the twenty counties representing the Eastern District of the Washington State Association of Counties supports the United States Army Corps of Engineers recommendation not to pursue a John Day Drawdown Phase 2 Study.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Eastern District of the Washington State Association of Counties respectfully requests that the Governor of the State of Washington, the State Legislature, and the Congressional delegation actively and aggressively oppose any effort to breach or drawdown Columbia River reservoirs or dams.

DATED this 20 day of April, 2000.


Hollis Jamison, President
Eastern District
Washington State Association of Counties



**Klickitat
County
Port
District**

401 Bingen Point Way #A
Bingen, WA 98605
(509) 493-1655
Fax (509) 493-4257

February 28, 2000

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, PORTLAND
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ATTN: John Day Draw Down Study
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Port of Klickitat's Board of Commissioners and staff appreciate this opportunity to express our opinion regarding the proposed John Day Dam draw down which has been studied and considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the February 24, 2000 Goldendale meeting that was held regarding this topic. I respectfully request that this letter, which expresses the Port's views, be entered into the record.

The Port is in full agreement with the Corps' decision that the John Day Dam **should NOT** be drawn down. If the decision is made to draw down the Dam, tremendous negative impacts would be made to affected agricultural and economic entities, with far reaching repercussions to the economic viability of affected surrounding communities. Additionally, the impacts to power, navigation, flood control and recreation will be very significant and are deemed unacceptable.

It remains questionable if a draw down would have a positive affect on the salmon's population: When considering the far reaching consequences of pursuing the John Day draw down, without clear benefit to salmon, the Port of Klickitat fully supports the Corps decision not to choose draw down of the John Day Dam.

Please let the record reflect that the Klickitat County Port District #1 is against any further studies of this issue, and is very much against a decision to draw down the John Day Dam. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Dianne Sherwood
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

cc: Port Commissioners



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I FEEL THAT WE WILL BE SHORT
OF ELECTRIC POWER BECAUSE OF
THIS ACTION AND THAT IT WILL ALL
HAVE TO BE REPLACED NO SOONER
THAN IT IS DONE
I'M AGAINST CHANGING ANY
POWER GENERATING DAM

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

2430 SW OLD HWAY 99W
SHERWOOD ORE
97146

Telephone: 503 625 6046

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I looked at your Summary for the above mentioned subject and was impressed with the easy read informational book.

My concern in contacting you is that the meetings were not advertised on TV, what about radio? Even if they were did people get the idea how important voicing their opinion at these meetings is. Do they know you are going to make recommendations according to interest based on attendance? The ratio I've encountered is 10 to 1 against taking out the dams. People have to work and might not be able to attend these meetings, and if everyone that opposed this showed up there would be no facility to hold them. I got your e-mail address from this book but the majority of people feel helpless and don't know how to voice their opinion. How can people be able to know what the steps are to voicing their concerns? I'm very dumbfounded that Congress would make such a horrendous recommendation when everyone concerned hasn't been able to cast their vote! This is not a sufficient way to say the people have spoken. This would devastate our area and state. Cost overruns always happen. Whatever is projected would probably be a safe assumption that it would run anywhere from 30 to 60% higher than anticipated, and take twice as long. How many generations would have to pay for this project? Why would we want more fossil fuel pollutants in the environment? Don't we have enough traffic and road problems? After the passage of I-695 where would the funds come from for the additional infrastructure? People need to get realistic as to what is sane and insane. The BIG issue that is not addressed in this I feel is the other reasons the fish are dwindling. Those problems will still exist, dwindling the fish supply and there will then be no way of successfully bringing new salmonids to these areas. I see this as a fatal step to the Salmon species. With that in mind, doesn't it seem this is just a radical move by people who just want the rivers with no dams? What next???? I hope you will take the time to respond to these concerns.

Cindy

My mailing address is:

Cindy
2191 J SR 272
Palouse, WA 99161

Telephone: ~~509~~ e-mail cindyrp@co15ax.com

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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MAR 03 2000

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Hi. My name is Willy and I am 11
years of age. All I say is this.
If you keep the dams, salmon may
disappere from Idaho forever! If you take
the dams down, salmon ^{may} be here
for* our children to enjoy.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

1929 Melody
Idaho Falls, ID.
83402

Telephone: 208-528-6383

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

For say for down the dam But what
about as electricity to force electricity would
go high we couldn't be able to afford
it. The salmon are doing just fine as
they are now. So why should we
take down all or dams for them
Plus what about the houses around
the dam. Everyone around the dam will
be flooded so

Save The Dams

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

3240 W. Sage moor Rd
Pasco WA 99301

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*After spending an afternoon at the
public meeting in Pasco, Wa. and talking with
some of the agency representatives, economists
and biologists, listening to four hours of
public comment and then reading through the
informational material I must conclude
that this study ^{invited} a draw down of
this or any other dam would bring
such minimal results while causing
numerous problems of major consequence
that it should not be discussed
any further.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

*2701 W. 5th Ave
Kennewick, Wa. 99336*

Telephone: *509 586-2901*

Send comments by:

E-mail: *cenwpjdds:udy@nwp01.usace.army.mil*

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

THE DRAWDOWN IS NOT NECESSARY
IF FISH ARE RELEASED YOUNG ENOUGH.

WHEN FISH WERE RELEASED BY ACCIDENT OR
FLOODING AT HATCHERY, 4 YR LATER MANY FISH
RETURNED.

ALSO WHEN THEY GET TO SALT WATER
THERE IS NO PROBLEM.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Box 201 Kl.ckitat wa.
98628

Telephone: 509 369 9321

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

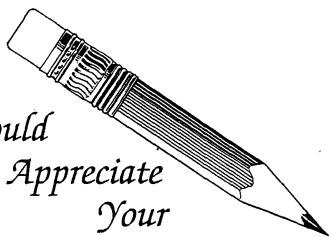
Fax: (503) 808-4515

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We
Would
Appreciate
Your
Comments!



Do you wish to be on our mailing list?
☒ Yes ☐ No

My correct mailing address is:

415 WEST MAIN

GOLDENDALE WASH

98620

Comments

DRAW DOWN OF THE DAMS, DAM REMOVAL IS TOTALLY
IDIOTIC AND A GROSS MISTAKE. IT WILL DESTROY THE
WHOLE NORTH WEST IN ~~MANY~~ MANY WAYS, ~~MANY~~ MANY
WAYS, RIVER, BARGE TRAFFIC RECREATION AND MANY
MANY OTHER WAYS. AS A GOLDENDALE ALUMINUM
EMPLOY ORR JOBS WILL BE TERMINATED AND KUCHITAT +
WASCO CO. WILL SUFFER ECONOMICALLY. THE DAMS
WERE PUT IN TO PROVIDE SAFETY FROM FLOOD +
EROSION PROTECTION. THE ELECTRICAL AND RECREATIONAL
BENEFITS WERE A PLUS. MORE SALMON WENT
UP THE RIVER THAN BEFORE BECAUSE MANY
DIED ON THE ROCKS AND BANKS AND NEVER MADE
IT TO THEIR SPawning GROUNDS. RAGUN SHOT DOWN
THE HATCHERIES TO SAVE MONEY, CANNERY SHIPS
FISHED THE OCEAN (PACIFIC) INDIANS HETTED THE
COLUMBIA YEAR AROUND FOR THE LAST 20 YRS.
THE SALMON ARE FISHED OUT. CLOSE ALL FISHING
TO EVERY ONE FOR 10 YEARS START ALL SALMON
HATCHERIES AND BUILD NEW ONES IF NEEDED
KEEP ALL FISH LADDERS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
DO NOT WASTE MONEY ON MORE STUDYS. YOU CAN NOT

Please drop in comment box, or, if mailing from home, please fold this sheet and tape or staple at the edge so that our address shows. Please add postage.

STOP. MUD AND WATER RUN OFF UNLESS YOU ARE
GOD. SOIL CONSERVATION IS AN OLD PRATICE AND
DOES HELP.



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*One of the bigger causes of salmon
loss is the thousands of sea
lions gorging on the fish. I
personally have seen the shores
black with sea-lions* (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Galdensale

Telephone: *773-4781*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

DO NOT BACKLASH THE SANS
CLINTON'S WAR ON THE WEST
HAS TO STOP. THE PEOPLE IN
POWDER CREEK WARE ABOUT FISH
& INDIANS, THAN TAX PAYERS, WHO
TRY TO KEEP THEIR SORRY BUTTS
EMPLOYED.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

DAN ADAMS
P.O. Box 128
PRINCETON ID 83857
Telephone: 208-875-0100

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Would be a mistake. Breaching &
lowering of dam would not help the
salmon or anything else except reversal
of people way of life.
Food - no fish.
Control is the problem we face.*

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

*Pat Adams
1101 E. 27th
Kennewick, WA.*

Telephone: _____

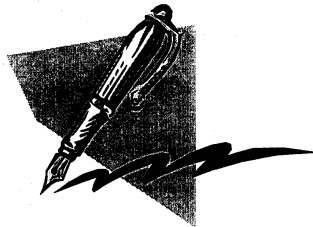
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I am appalled at the waste of time and money spent
researching and reporting your findings when common
sense can tell you it is a "no brainer" in the first place.
Over 1/2 billion dollars estimated cost of the project is
about to now consider when outcomes are now uncertain.
If you want to save the salmon start by placing a five
year moratorium on all fishing: commercial, sport,
and tribal, out to our coastal limits. I commend
the US Army Corps of Engineers for their recommendation
of no further study.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

KENN ADLOCK
306 FOSTER ROAD
GOLDENORACLE, WA 98610

Telephone: 509 773-5667

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

copies to: Senator Slade Gorton
730 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20540
Senator Jim Honeyford
P.O. Box 4682
Olympia, WA 98504-0482

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

February 24, 2000

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, Or 97208-2946

ATTN.: John Day Drawdown Study

To whom it may concern:

I am a student at Hermiston High School in Hermiston, Oregon. Living where I do I have noticed the ongoing stress that the idea of breaching or putting a drawdown on the dams has put on my community. In the city of Hermiston and the surrounding area the McNary Dam provides jobs for many families. The dam provides power for millions of people living in the Northwest. There are other communities in the Pacific Northwest that are experiencing the same stress. I feel that breaching the dams will have no effect on the salmon population or on any other fish population for that matter. I feel that if we breach the dams then thousands will lose their jobs. I estimate that if you breach the dams then, yes the fish population might rise, but so will the unemployment rate. I have come to the conclusion that we should keep maintaining the dams and transporting the salmon through the dams.

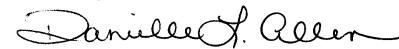
I the communities of Hermiston, Umatilla, Irrigon, and McNary there are many families who survive off of the job that they maintain at the McNary Dam. In these communities there are not enough jobs available for the ones that could possibly lose their jobs at the dam. Many families would go from middle-class to poverty level. It seems that in our community there is enough poverty to last us for a lifetime. I know that in this area most of the jobs that come available are during the summertime and they are on the local farms. However, an average family of four cannot live off a job like that. Average families of four usually have both parents at the work place and even then they are tight on money. At a time like this you must think to yourself and wonder; Hmm...are there problems like this elsewhere? Of course there is! This area of Oregon is not as heavily populated as other parts of Oregon and Washington. The question is, What about the salmon? Well, I have a question... What about the human race?

Now, it is not just researchers anymore, it's the politicians that are involved. Well, I have a few questions for them. Where do they live? I only know of one politician that even lives remotely close to the stress of the idea and that is Gordon Smith of Pendleton. I have read that in all reality congress will initially decide what will happen with the dams. I have one thing to say about that. They are in Washington DC and we are in Oregon and Washington. How in the world do they know what's been going on here. The only reason that they are even in it is because science is now saying that the breaching of the dams is not necessary. The NMFS is saying that the "juvenile survival rate is higher now than in the 1960s and 1970s." (The Hermiston Herald, Feb 22, 2000) There is absolutely no evidence that reaching the dams will help with the survival rate of juvenile salmon. I fact transporting the juvenile fish has had a huge success with a "survival rate of 92%." (Same as above)

With what I have read, seen, and heard I feel that we should keep on trucking and barging the salmon up and down the river, It seems that taking out the dams has no effect on the salmon and how they will react in habitat. With the transportation of the fish they seem to have a higher survival rate than naturally in the wild. " In the wild the salmon only have about a 70% juvenile survival rate." (Army Corps of Engineers) This shows to me that the transportation theory is working much better then the breaching theory would. In this I see no reason to even think of breaching any of the dams.

In conclusion I feel that breaching the dams is a waste of time and money on the state's behalf and on the government's behalf. I feel that there will be absolutely no effect what so ever on the fish habitat and survival rates except that they will fall and decrease. Thank you for your time and for reading what I have to say.

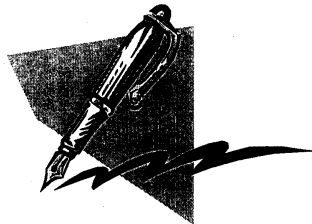
Thank you,



Danielle L Allen



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Stop Killing the Fish! By NO
Means ANY where or any time. Yes
Even Indian Nets out! Except for
enough for Religious occasions,
Get 60 mile long nets out of ocean!
Send Korea, Japan, Russia, & all others
Home, out of our territorial waters
Use US Navy to enforce it!
I agree with the Corps study! DON'T
Break Down!* (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Everette E. Bane

PO Box 293

Centerville, WA 98013

Telephone: *509 773-4596*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*No, more drawdowns! you must consider fish is
greater value to the people, the fish or electricity,
harboring, agriculture, real estate and river
recreation. The different foods the irrigation provides are
far more food than fish alone provides. The food
that comes from the irrigated lands supplies a
large part of the food for the whole world. Without
the agriculture from this area the people will
starve to death.*

*The Indians are subsidize by the Government
every month for food and supplies and they don't have
to work for it. Put the nets out of Rivers and streams
and get the fishermen out of the ocean, (outsiders) cont'*
_ (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mr & Mrs Barrickman
1022 W. Brunson Pl
Kennewick, Wa 99336
Telephone: *509-586-6762*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

*to a 300 mile limit. If outsiders are caught within
our limits take the fish and prosecute the people.*

*The dams are doing a great job for what they were
put in for, so leave them alone. Those dams belong
to us, we the people*

*Please get this settled once and for all and
stop wasting money on these hearings and
draw downs. Remember the Indians don't eat if
we don't, because there will no one left to feed
them. No more dam draw downs -*

James & Eva Barrickman

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Please! No phase II! In my opinion, it is
not "at all" feasible for a drawdown of John Day
dam to enhance salmon habitat, and or enhancement!
The great economic loss, and expenditure of doing this
is ^{not} worth the minimal benefits of this action! All the
money involved in this study could have been spent
on better ways to enhance fish runs. Drawdowns
and breaching of dams, "a waste of time". I fully
agree with the Corps position on this matter!

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

William R. Barthlow
452 Chard Rd.
Goldendale, WA 98620
Telephone: (509) 773-5072

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I don't believe it is in the best interest
of the Federal Government to destroy
the economies + the power grids of
the Pacific Northwest.

Face facts - We have overfished &
have allowed others to overfish our
oceans.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Gary Benymer
612 E Valleyview
Colfax WA 99111
Telephone: (509) 397-3661

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

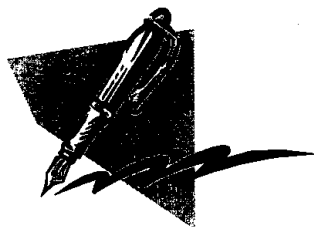
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US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District
3-20-2000



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

We are Completely AGAINST The John Day Drawdown. This drawdown would make the irrigation pumps useless that are presently being used. The cost of changing or extending them out into the river would be prohibitive to the many Columbia River Farms that are users, likely bankrupting many farms that are already having a hard time making a living with crop prices low. Transportation on the Columbia, another hit to farmers sending their crops to market. Tourism, wild life habitat will be disrupted or eliminated. There are so many diverse reasons for dwindling cover. (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Janet & Robert Beitel
701 Chenoweth Ave, Umatilla, Or.
97802

*note: Our business is
Jan & Bob's Signs
3857d Old Field ST
Hermiston, Or. 97038*

Telephone: 541-922-5815 Bus. 541-922
5155

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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Salmon on the Columbia. Overfishing for many years by white and is still being done by the Indian tribes with Gill nets stretching $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way across the Columbia. Foreign fishing off the mouth in the ocean with mile long seine nets, that take everything in their path, never mind the young salmon trying to make their way in the mouth of the river. Pollution is a factor, paper mills, no doubt the radiation thrown into the river from Hanford has taken its toll.

Also a factor not mentioned very much is water temperature. We know that 50 some odd years ago the ocean water was extremely cold and also up the Columbia, now the ocean water is almost tropical, witness great white sharks, never seen before in Oregon have been seen. The factors we've mentioned will not change they remain, so to think less water, running faster is going to solve the problem is simplistic, not realistic. It followed there will be a new endangered species

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

The Human being in the Northwest.

Place
Stamp
Here

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Janet Beitel
Robert Beitel

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I believe that the Phase I Study for the John Day
Dam was done in a fair and impartial manner.
I do not support removal of the Dam, because
of loss of flood control down stream and
loss of ability to generate electricity. I
support continuing efforts to improve
passage ways for fish and streamside
habitat modifications.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Emily Bennett
P.O. Box 233
Pilot Rock, OR 97868

Telephone: 541-443-2545

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Thank you for a copy of your study summary.
Once again it is obvious from your research and
your own conclusions that drawdowns and dam removal
are ineffective and expensive as an option for
salmon remediation. Your own findings indicate that
dams are not necessarily fish killers and that
current efforts to save fish are largely successful.
The problems are complex and integrated and salmon decline
may be a result of natural effects as much as external.
With all of the evidence of (Continue on back if needed)
current navigable and unnavigable rivers it becomes obvious
My mailing address is: that more research needs to be directed
Varen Blackburn towards ocean studies not rivers.
11 SW Birch Dr
Hermiston, OR 97839*

Telephone: 541 567 0198

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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15 March 2000

Army Corps of Engineers
Portland, Oregon
Fax 503-808-4.515

Dear Corps of Engineers

I know I live in Augusta, Georgia and I am a long way from Portland, OR. Still these are my Columbia River wild salmon species and I want every thing possible done to restore them to my Oregon Rivers.

The purpose of this letter is to make the case that salmon are one link on natures food chain cycle that. must. not be allowed to break. A lot of large and small creature's survival depend on fate salmon. It is not just the humans species that are depending on the results of your efforts being sound and doing the job of restoration. There a lot of other species that are also depending on you doing your work successfully; fox, eagle, bears, lynx and many others.

I realize you are at a crossroad. Do you do your job correctly or do you make the rich and famous happy (job done poorly)? I hope you will pick, doing it right. The American Public wants all of it agencies working to restore threatened arid endangered wild salmon, wild steelhead and wild resident fish in the Columbia River Basin. We are not in favor of Resolution that says hatcheries are to be the source forever of juvenile fish. We are not in favor of a plan that continues to allow forest clearcutting up to the banks of rivers, streams and in the headwaters. We are not in favor of dams remaining in place that step wild fish from returning to the headwaters.

The county wishes you. the best,
I hope to hear in Georgia that your job was successful in spite of the rich and famous.

Sam Booher

Tuesday, May 2, 2000

To: US Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
Fax 1-503-808-4515

Subject: Comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study

From: John I. & Sandra L. Bostick
500 E. Easy Street
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone / Fax 509-773-5108
E-mail / bostick@gorge.net

We attended the meeting the US Army Corps of Engineers had at the conference room at the John Day Dam, two years ago. At the meeting we asked the Project Leader Mr. Stuart Stanger, "If the John Day Drawdown and the removal of the Dams on the Snake were not a part of the United Nations Treaties (Agenda 21 / Biological Diversity / Biosphere Program / Convention on Climate Change / Kyoto Protocol being implemented by Executive orders from the Clinton Adm".)

Mr. Stuart Stanger answer was, "He had never heard of any of the United Nations Treaties". We thought we were not being told the truth. These U.N. treaties are a assault of the Sovereignty of the United States.

If Mr. Stuart Stanger is not cognizant of the United Nations Treaties or aware of the Clinton Administration implementation of them (*The White House catchy phrases and slogans Wetlands Project, Land Legacy Initiative, Livability Agenda, I.C.B.E.M.P., Sustainable Communities Program American Heritage Rivers Program, Scenic Highway Program, Clean Air and Water Act and The Endangered Species Act*), he has no place being the Project Leader of a program of the magnitude of the John Day Dam Drawdown. We assume he is a pawn of the Clinton Administration.

The John Day Drawdown Dam and the removal of the four Dams on the Snake may be the greatest shams ever perpetrated against the Citizens of the Pacific Northwest. It is nothing more than the Clinton Administration Socialization of the United States to satisfy the Socialist agenda of the United Nations. If the Federal Government controls the water they control the land and the people. The BML and EPA internal working documents describe how a national ecosystem process will be put in place by presidential order. This plan will be implemented by twenty federal agencies. **This ecosystem plan directs that:**

- All ecosystem management activities should consider human beings as a biological resource.
- Ecological rather than political boundaries will be used.
- A Federal policy should be developed that accounts for ecological values equally with economics values.

- EPA must make ecosystem protection a primary goal of the agency on a par with human health.

If you want too improve the Salmon run in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

- Stop all other Nations fishing within 500 miles of the coast of the United States.
- Limit all Indian fishing to hand dip nets only.
- Resolve the Tern bird and Sea Lyons problems that are hurting the Salmon runs.
- Stop all Sports and Commercial for 10 years.

This weeks announcements released by the Government Bureaucracies of the EPA and the NMFS have been told by the Present Clinton Administration to ignore the Final recommendation that the Corps of Engineers Study resulted as not a viable action to take in saving Salmon by a Drawdown Action of John Day Dam. They are now Claiming that through some miracle the Removal of the Dams on the Snake River and the Drawdown of the John Day will provide Clean water for our Nation. So it seems we the citizens have to save the water also, at our expense and the loss of livability for Humans.

We would like to know who will compensate the Citizens of the states affected by Dam removal or Drawdown. This will cause Loss of electrical energy, loss of employment, loss of property values, loss of tax bases for Counties, Towns and Cities & loss of River Barge utilization and commerce. Citizens lives will be disrupted and Relocation will be necessary in most cases not by choice with unknown expense. Our Rights will be infringed on by a out of control Government. Power Land grabs seem to be a habit of the Clinton Administration and with no regard for the Citizens of Private Property or reinvestment. They take orders from the U.N. (New World Order)

If a Citizen cannot trust it's Government or the Employers.
What are we to do?

Sincerely,

Sandra and John Bostick

CC: Senator Gorton Fax 1-202-224- 9393
Senator Murray Fax 1-202-224-0238
Rep. Hastings Fax 1-202-225-3251

Tuesday, April 25, 2000

To: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
Stuart Stanger, Project Manager

Subject: John Day Dam Drawdown Phase I Study Comments

From: Sandra L. Bostick
500 E. Easy St.
Goldendale, Wa. 98620

These Petitions are a small sampling of the population of Klickitat County and represent the opinions and positions of the Citizens of this area **against** the Drawdown or Removal of the John Day Dam.

I request that these Signatures be included in your considerations and decisions.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Bostick

**GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN**

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Terry Nickels	68 Bickleton Hwy	773-3350	<i>Terry Nickels</i>
Artine Cordis	729 Cedar Valley Rd.	773-3696	<i>Artine Cordis</i>
Willard Cordis	729 Cedar Valley Rd.	773-3696	<i>Willard Cordis</i>
Elva Riley	2283 Centerville Hwy	773-4860	<i>Elva Riley</i>
Paul Brown	1230 Centerville Hwy	773-8018	<i>Paul Brown</i>
Deborah Brown	1230 Centerville Hwy	773-8018	<i>Deborah Brown</i>
Mary Ann Miller	104 Roe Dr. Goldendale	773-4225	<i>Mary Ann Miller</i>
Alvin J. Randall	983 Randall Rd	773-4804	<i>Alvin J. Randall</i>
Eleanor Randall	983 Randall Rd.	773-4804	<i>Eleanor Randall</i>
Darlene Witt	385 Finn Ridge Rd	773-5099	<i>Darlene Witt</i>
Kristin Chambers	584 Calvert Rd	773-5024	<i>Kristin Chambers</i>
Paul Auger	271 Hansen Rd		<i>Paul R. Auger</i>
Christon Cream	1355 1st Rd		<i>Christon Cream</i>
Kenneth Bostick	315 E. Main St	773-7055	<i>Kenneth Bostick</i>
Kristi Seibert	196 Gregg Drive	773-4268	<i>Kristi Seibert</i>
Kay Cameron	645 Cameron Rd	773-5587	<i>Kay Cameron</i>
Jim Thurnschie	430 East St.	773-3527	<i>Jim Thurnschie</i>
Katie Woodin	282 Largent Rd	773-4162	<i>Katie Woodin</i>
David Mason	79 Turkey Ranch St.	773-3124	<i>David A. Mason</i>
Gloria Mason	719 Turkey Ranch Rd	773-3124	<i>Gloria Mason</i>
Judy Packwood	819 Elm	773-5525	<i>Judy Packwood</i>
KATHLEEN NORTON	POB 367, Klickitat, Wa.	361-2939	<i>Kathleen Norton</i>
William Seward	P.O. Box 358 Goldendale	773-7004	<i>William Seward</i>
Wayne Person	745 Pineforest Rd Goldendale	773-4082	<i>Wayne Person</i>

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA
Phone 773-5108

GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
SANDRA BOSTICK	500 E. EASY ST. GOLDENDALE, WA	773-5108	<i>Sandra Bostick</i>
Donna Silen	416 Brashear Rd 614 S. Columbus	773-458	<i>Donna Silen</i>
Renee Prinsing	Goldendale, WA 98620	773-3868	<i>Renee Prinsing</i>
DARLENE HERVY	12500 Antenna WA 4 Goldendale	773-1447	<i>Darlene Hervey</i>
PATRICIA M. WELSH	496 E. EASY ST Goldendale, WA 98620	773-4362	<i>Patricia M. Welsh</i>
John L. Welsh Jr	495 Easy St. Goldendale, WA 98620	773-4362	<i>John L. Welsh Jr</i>
JOHN I. BOSTICK	500 E. EASY ST. GOLDENDALE, WA	773-5108	<i>John I. Bostick</i>
RAYA MASBRUCKER	2110 N. Col. Ave. Goldendale, WA	773-3189	<i>Raya Masbrucker</i>
W. R. WAGNER	1644 S. Roosevelt Blvd Goldendale, WA	773-3387	<i>W. R. Wagner</i>
H. O'Shaughnessy	176 E. Pandora Dr. Goldendale, WA	773-3544	<i>H. O'Shaughnessy</i>
Glenda Bowdish	2215 Centerville Hwy Goldendale, WA	773-3608	<i>Glenda Bowdish</i>
Linda J. Davis	505 E. Main Goldendale, WA	773-4474	<i>Linda J. Davis</i>
JOHN F. ANDERSON	1053 KNITTY PINE RD Goldendale, WA	773-5315	<i>John F. Anderson</i>
Elva Riley	2283 Centerville Hwy Goldendale, WA	773-4862	<i>Elva Riley</i>
Elizabeth Schmid	525 Sunnyside Rd Goldendale, WA	773-2679	<i>Elizabeth Schmid</i>
Lorene A. Anderson	1053 Knitty Pine Rd Goldendale, WA	773-5315	<i>Lorene A. Anderson</i>
Emory Rathrop	Box Bickleton Wa Goldendale, WA	896-2870	<i>Emory Rathrop</i>
Heleen M Hill	3115 Hwy 142 Goldendale, WA	773-5518	<i>Heleen M Hill</i>
GROVER T. RILEY	2283 Centerville Hwy Goldendale, WA	773-4862	<i>Grover T. Riley</i>
Dale Bowdish	2215 Centerville Hwy Goldendale, WA	773-3608	<i>Dale Bowdish</i>
Marteen Kygaard	72 Olson Rd Goldendale, WA	773-4351	<i>Marteen Kygaard</i>
HARRIET C. ANDERSON	1508 S. Columbus Goldendale, WA	773-3967	<i>Harriet C. Anderson</i>
Betty Kinkead	P.O. Box 997 Goldendale, WA	773-6609	<i>Betty Kinkead</i>
MARIAN E. KINKEAD	P.O. Box 997 Goldendale, WA	773-6609	<i>Marian E. Kinkead</i>

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA

GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Marjorie Westland	63 Olson Goldendale, WA	509-773-5511	<i>Marjorie Westland</i>
Dean Bowdish	3030 Hwy 142 Goldendale, WA	509-773-3631	<i>Dean M. Bowdish</i>
Susan Bowdish	2030 Hwy 142 Goldendale, WA	509-773-3631	<i>Susan Bowdish</i>
Susan Kerr	508 S. Columbus Goldendale, WA	509-773-6165	<i>Susan R. Kerr</i>
Wayne L. Eskelman	722 E. Main St. Goldendale, WA	509-773-3173	<i>Wayne L. Eskelman</i>
Katherine S. Eskelman	722 E. Main St. Goldendale, WA	509-773-3173	<i>Katherine S. Eskelman</i>
Yvonda L. Rogers	P.O. Box 763 Goldendale, WA	(509) 773-3104	<i>Yvonda L. Rogers</i>
Netty Browning	3255 Hwy 142 Goldendale, WA	509-773-3606	<i>Netty Browning</i>
Robert Browning	3255 Hwy 142 Goldendale, WA	509-773-3606	<i>Robert Browning</i>
Sheila Beyertin	600 E. Court Goldendale, WA	(509) 773-4727	<i>Sheila Beyertin</i>
Carol L. Grogan	P.O. Box 1139 Goldendale, WA	773-3328	<i>Carol L. Grogan</i>
Donna Hunt	341 Barkley Hwy Goldendale, WA		<i>Donna Hunt</i>
Steve Prinsing	614 S. Columbus Goldendale, WA	773-3868	<i>Steve Prinsing</i>
CHRIS SCHUMACHER	#9 ALLYN DR Goldendale, WA	773-7217	<i>Chris Schumacher</i>
M. A. J. J. J.	276 Pine Street Goldendale, WA	773-3898	<i>M. A. J. J. J.</i>
J. K. Deming	220 W. Burgin Goldendale, WA	773-3850	<i>J. K. Deming</i>
LEONARD A. WILBER	604 N.E. Hwy Goldendale, WA	773-620	<i>Leonard A. Wilber</i>
Sharon Smith	131 E. Allen Goldendale, WA	98620	<i>Sharon Smith</i>
Donna Lenoir	Box 495 Goldendale, WA	98620	<i>Donna Lenoir</i>
LAURA E. WARD	21 Westwind Way Goldendale, WA	509-367-2349	<i>Laura E. Ward</i>
Judy L. Thompson	P.O. Box 206 Klickitat, WA	509-367-2349	<i>Judy L. Thompson</i>
Dana Allen	719 Whitney Dr Goldendale, WA	773-3620	<i>Dana Allen</i>
Madeline White	888 Maple Dr Goldendale, WA	773-3620	<i>Madeline White</i>

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA
Phone 773-5108

**GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN**

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Deborah McComas	P.O. Box 834 Goldendale	773-5652	Deborah McComas
Anita Wilson	11 Soda Springs Rd. Bdale	509-773-3130	Anita Wilson
Carol M. Kelly	401 W. Sentinel Blvd	509-773-4245	Carol M. Kelly
Joan McInerney	122 Main St. Bldg	509-773-5726	Joan McInerney
ADDAH JOHNSON	1167 Bickleton Hwy, 509-773-4397		Addah Johnson
Nellie Schuster	1015 Roe Dr	509-773-4197	Nellie Schuster
Janice Stone	523 E. Allyn	509-773-4145	Janice Stone
Jackie Pike	NW High Street	509-773-7042	Jackie Pike
TAWNE BEST	1 Palmer Ln. Gdn	509-773-2202	Tawne Best
Tara A. Wilkins	501 S. Schuster St #75	(509) 773-7886	Tara A. Wilkins
Jeanette Pritchett	P.O. Box 523	(509) 773-3353	Jeanette Pritchett
Lisa Smith	81 Clyde Stacey	773-918	Lisa Smith
KAREN DAVIS	81 CLYDE STACEY	773-9181	Karen S. Davis
MARSHA SELFIDGE	173 Macphill Hwy	773-4750	Marsha Selfidge
Ruth Davenport	749 Hector Rd	773-6352	Ruth Davenport
Donna M. Boast	1222 N. Columbus	773-6200	Donna M. Boast
Mark Ladiges	341 Simcoe Mtn. Rd	773-6143	Mark Ladiges
James Bradley	401 Orchard Hts.	773-3958	James Bradley
Constance K. Bachman	549 Cedar Valley Rd, Goldendale	773-3002	Constance K. Bachman
LAURI DAVENPORT	800 Hector Rd.	773-4344	Lauri Davenport
Dana Shawson	409 N.W. High St	773-5228	Dana Shawson
Kandi Lindne	61 Adams Loop	773-3526	Kandi Lindne
Shirley Adam	112 E Broadway	3562	Shirley Adam
Donna J. Tobin	2510 Commercial Center W. Gdn	5580	Donna J. Tobin

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA
Phone 773-5108

**GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN**

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Paul Woodin	282 LARGENT LA	773-4662	Paul Woodin
Tracy Brooks	365 Vosberg Ln.	773-6407	Tracy Brooks
DOROTHY BORDNER	305 SIMCOE ST	773-6984	Dorothy Bordner
LORRAINE FRITSCH	2570 Hwy 142	773-3380	Lorraine Fritsch
Billy L. Krieg	201 Bunn	748-2099	Billy L. Krieg
John	74 W. POWERS ST	773-4514	John
Edith Ruthardt	202 E. Cant	3-5361	Edith Ruthardt
Ella S. Ruthardt	"	"	ELLA RUTHARDT
John Longfellow	300 Tard Rd	773-4088	John Longfellow
Dale Haysen	P.O. Box 129	896-2062	Dale Haysen
DONNIE GILLIAND	251 Old Hwy.	773-6284	Donnie Gilliland
Joann M. Hutton	P.O. Box 50 Glenwood	773-4368	Joann M. Hutton
GEORGE O. MUKAY	61 GORE RD. GOLDENDALE	773-5297	George O. Mukay
Yvonne Kuloff	302 S. King P.O. Box 1079	773-5470	Yvonne Kuloff
Dale Ferch	223 W. Allyn	773-3057	Dale Ferch
Sharon J. White	305 W. Main		Sharon J. White
Diane Erickson	696 Bickleton Hwy	773-4824	Diane Erickson
Lyle Ferch	426 M.E. High St	773-6631	Lyle Ferch
DIANA HENDERSON	740 E. COLLINS	773-6856	Diana Henderson
Dawn M. Bull	717 N.E. High St	773-3357	Dawn M. Bull
Bonny L. Kruger	419 Woodland Rd	773-4006	Bonny L. Kruger
Barbara Nimmo	317 N. High St	773-4538	Barbara Nimmo
Maria Leduc	234 Hanging Rock Rd	773-6023	Maria Leduc

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA

**GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN**

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
TRACEY Tomlinson	626 NE HIGH 6 th AVE	509-773-6140	Tracey Tomlinson
DANIEL R. AYER	1723 HWY 97 Cpm	509-773-4487	Daniel R. Ayer
JAMES H. NADOLSKI	1994 HWY 97 Goldendale	509-773-8493	James H. Nadolski
Caleb Mason	719 Turkey Ranch Rd	509-773-3124	Caleb Mason
PAT LONGFELLOW	P.O. Box 357	509-773-4088	Pat Longfellow
Krith Bruns	405 E Broadway Bldg	509-773-7815	Krith Bruns
Dolores Sasser	280 Hawk Wind	509-773-7164	Dolores Sasser
GARY BRASSER	280 Hawk Wind	509-773-7164	Gary Brasser
Aimee M. Christopherson	320 E Broadway	509-773-6803	Aimee M. Christopherson
Julie Hook	P.O. Box 1491	509-773-7040	Julie Hook
PHIL GARNER	765-E BLVD	509-773-8741	Phil Garner
Cindy Berkshire	2285 Glenwood Hwy	509-773-3088	Cindy Berkshire
Heather Lanning	110 Glenwood Hwy	509-344-4157	Heather Lanning
Doreen Schroeder	430 Railroad Ave	509-773-4249	Doreen Schroeder
Vicki L. Woodruff	P.O. Box 67 Goldendale	509-773-6970	Vicki L. Woodruff
Kenny BAEFF	427 E Canal	773-6484	Kenny Baeff
Ken Clark	521 E ALLEY	773-3170	Ken Clark
JUDITH A. LACKSTEAM	225 Pine Forest	773-7004	Judith A. Lacksteam
Julie Mirelall	705 Schilling Loop Gold	773-4234	Julie Mirelall
Jeff Adams	392 Hunter Rd	773-3097	Jeff Adams
Carrie House	304 W. Cr+	773-4699	Carrie House
Bruce Tupper	5301 Son Rd	773-5511	Bruce Tupper
LeRoy St. Clair	1230 N Columbus	773-3080	LeRoy St. Clair
Grace St. Clair	1230 N Columbus	773-3080	Grace St. Clair

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick, 500 E. Easy Street, Goldendale, WA

**GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN**

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Leslie B. Smith	131 E. ALLEY	773-3537	Leslie B. Smith
Shawnte Begun	50 S. Chaffell	773-8061	Shawnte Begun
Joseph L. Dressel	338 BURLINGTON LOOP		JOSEPH L. DRESSL
Doreen Hamillik	810 S. ROAD	773-3242	Doreen Hamillik
KENN ADcock	306 FOSTER RD	773-5422	Kenn Adcock
Connie Brast	450 East Court	773-5720	Connie Brast
Marian L. Age	348 Woodland Rd	98630	Marian L. Age
Raleigh F. Age	348 Woodland Rd	773-4588	Raleigh F. Age
Wayne L. Largent	P.O. Box 168 Goldendale	773-9116	Wayne L. Largent
Doreen B. Gorden	P.O. 417	773-3846	Doreen B. Gorden
Phil Nielsen	P.O. 939	Unlisted	Phil Nielsen
CHAD CLEMENS	716 SCHILLING Loop RD.	773-6461	Chad Clemens
JUNE CHURCH	1412 CENTERVILLE HWY	509-773-5329	June Church
RANDY VALL	1616 HWY 99	773-3859	Randy Vall
Mary Rose Counts	326 Harmon		Mary Rose Counts
Mary Rose Counts	Goldendale	773-4926	Mary Rose Counts
J. Rutt	926 Suncor	773-5714	J. Rutt
Michael Rice	316 NE High St	773-3276	Michael Rice
Mike Rice	316 NE High St	773-4023	Mike Rice
Howard E. Kubler	825 Maple Goldendale	773-5855	Howard E. Kubler
Elaine V. Kubler	825 Maple Dr.	773-5855	Elaine V. Kubler

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick, 500 E. Easy Street, Goldendale, WA

GOLDENDALE & KLICKITAT COUNTY CITIZEN'S AGAINST THE
JOHN DAY DAM DRAWDOWN

Print Name	Address	Phone No.	Signature
Patricia Farnsworth	1809 N. Columbus	509-773-8065	<i>Patricia Farnsworth</i>
Lane Kosteruk	445 Easy	773-5253	<i>Lane Kosteruk</i>
Joyce D. DeVries	620 Easy St	773-5840	<i>Joyce D. DeVries</i>
Kenneth DeVries	620 Easy St	773-5840	<i>Kenneth DeVries</i>
Ronald K. Thresher	171 Mayfield Hwy	773-3975	<i>Ronald K. Thresher</i>
Barb Thresher	430 Easy St	509-773-3527	<i>Barb Thresher</i>
Cliff Gillespie	575 Easy St	773-2293	<i>Cliff Gillespie</i>
Sylvia Kelly	600 Easy St	773-3662	<i>Sylvia B. Kelly</i>
Shirley J. Lepton	635 Easy St	773-5324	<i>Shirley J. Lepton</i>

Return this petition to: Sandra L. Bostick; 500 E. Easy Street; Goldendale, WA
Phone 773-5108

To: Cindy Bostrum
Subject: RE: John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study Public Forums

I just read your comments on the John Day dam study and just want to clear up one key point.

The recommendation the Corps of Engineers will make to Congress regarding the John Day Dam will not be based on any kind of vote. The Corps of Engineers will use the best science available to make our recommendation. I apologize if we left the impression that our recommendation would be based on anything other than fact and science.

*Stuart Stanger
Project Manager*

-----Original Message -----

From: Cindy Bostrum [SMTP:cindyrb@colfax.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 10:39
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study Public Forums

I looked at your Summary for the above mentioned subject and was impressed with the easy read informational book.

My concern in contacting you is that I the meetings were not advertised on TV, what about radio? Even if they were did people get the idea how important voicing their opinion at these meetings is. Do they know you are going to make recommendaitons according to interest based on attendance? The ratio I've encountered is 10 to 1 against taking out the dams. People have to work and might not be able to attend these meetings, and if everyone that opposed this showed up there would be no facility to hold them. I got your e-mail address from this book but the majority of people feel helpless and don't know how to voice their opinion. How can people be able to know what the steps are to voicing their concerns? I'm very dumbfounded that Congress would make such a horrendous recommendation when everyone concerned hasn't been able to cast their vote! This is not a sufficient way to say the people have spoken. This would devastate our area and state. Cost overruns always happen. Whatever is projected would probably be a safe assumption that it would run anywhere from 30 to 60% higher than anticipated, and take twice as long. How many generations would have to pay for this project? Why would we want more fossil fuel pollutants in the environment? Don't we have enough traffic and road problems? After the passage of I-695 where would the funds come from for the additional infrastructure? People need to get realistic as to what is sane and insane. The BIG issue that is not addressed in this I feel is the other reasons the fish are dwindling. Those problems will still exist, dwindling the fish supply and there will then be no way of successfully bringing new salmonids to these areas. I see this as a fatal step to the Salmon species. With that in mind, doesn't it seem this is just a radical move by people who just want the rivers with no dams? What next???? I hope you will take the time to respond to these concerns.
Cindy



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE PLAN FOR DRAWDOWNS
ON THE JOHN DAY RESERVOIR. THIS WILL GREATLY INCREASE
THE NUMBER OF SMOLTS REACHING THE OCEAN AND
WILL BE AN IMPORTANT PART OF
THE STRATEGY OF REBUILDING THE REGION'S ECOSYSTEM.
IT'S TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR THE SMOLTS TO
REACH SALT WATER. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REPLICATE
THE CONDITIONS OF THE RIVER WATER THEY
ADAPTED TO OVER MANY THOUSAND YEARS. IF THE
SMOLTS TAKE TOO LONG GETTING TO SALT WATER, THEIR
BODIES WILL BEGIN TO ADAPT TO SALT WATER
BEFORE THEY ARRIVE THERE.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

MAUR BRUNN
P.O. BOX 441
MULLAN, ID 83846

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Like most other people I've talked to I
can't access the "draft report". I tried
several times. You need to make it
simpler for people. If you want our
comments, that is.*

*The phone # on this form that
I could see so I can't even call
to find out how to get the draft --
shame on you!*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

John Lunn
PO Box 288
Oregon, OR 97244
541-922-4046

Telephone: *541-922-4046*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

SALMON CAN BE MORE THAN JUST
A SACRED SYMBOL. THEY CAN BE
AN ACTUAL TURNING POINT IN THE SPIRITUAL
EVOLUTION OF MANKIND, OF OUR PLANET,
IF WE CAN GO INTO THE DECISION MAKING
PROCESS ALREADY SET THAT WE WILL DO
WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO HELP SAVE
THESE FISH, WHATEVER CHOICES WE MAKE WILL
BE THE BEST THAT WE CAN DO.

THANK YOU
FOR CARING.

NO MORE THAN YOU

NO LESS THAN ONE OF GOD'S CREATURES.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

DOUGLAS C BURRITT
302 N. GARDEN ST.
BOISE, ID 83706

Telephone: 384-9352 (208)

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>



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Portland District



Leave the Dams alone we ~~are~~ need them

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

to whom it may concern:
the last draw-down you Engineers
did was a total mess. Last Business
had to repair Red Wolf marina + restaurant
Lost Catfish + trout + steelhead you guys
really did some damage and we do
not like it. you take the dams out
there won't be nothing here in Lewiston.
jobs are gone. Potlatch will go. Gargill
gas will go. Everything will go "tites"
up. Thank you for my time oh by the
way Lewis - Clark - gas + Columbia gas
+ Clarkston will go too.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Kelly R. Calkins
2244 2nd Ave. N
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Telephone: 743-2474

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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thank you for taking
up my time with
this



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I am not in favor of the John Day
Drawdown because of the disruption
of the barge traffic. (2) because of the large
amounts of storage water involved in the
process. (3) because I doubt that it will
improve the migration of the salmon
significantly. (4) I believe the use of
barges, improvement in turbine
designs, better spillway designs, and
additional new methods can be
designed.*

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Lowell Callister
360 W 450 W
Blackfoot, ID. 83221
Telephone: *1-208-785-0498*

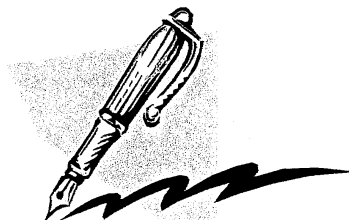
Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Drawdowns defeat the entire
purpose of dams. Irrigation,
electricity (energy), flood control,
navigation, recreation, water
supply, etc. Once the water goes
past the dam there's no getting it
back. Drawdowns affect water rights.
Water owned by individuals should
not be taken away for any reason.
Salmon recovery can be accomplished
by other means. If the fish are
disappearing, stop the fish harvest
by people and predators. Leave the
(Continue on back if needed)
- water in the reservoir where it can
My mailing address is: be used by everyone. No drawdowns.

Rex L. Callister

501 N. 325 W.

Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

Telephone: 208-765-1221

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

From: Coyoterk@aol.corr,
Sent: Saturday, March 04, 2000 10:36 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown Study Phase 1

If there is a Phase two, it should be canceled. The economic disaster the draw down would cause does not justify the benefits that would be realized by the commercial fishing industry, the Native Americans, the Canadians, Alaska and the SPORT FISHING INDUSTRY.

1. Is there any proof that the draw down would help the juniville fish down river?
2. Would turn the irrigated land back into a desert.
3. How would the lost power be replaced? Now and in the future?
4. The draw down would benefit a small group of people, while harming many more.

In Conclusion:

I agree with the Corp of Engineers announcement not to draw down the John Day Pool.

I am also against any breaching of any dam on the Snake River and the Columbia.

I feel much more action needs to be taken on what happens to the salmon after they leave the Columbia River. What is the impact of the long line fishing boats on the high seas? What is the impact of the Alaska and British Columbia commercial and sport fishing industries? It seems to me that we are trying to solve the problem on the wrong end.

Bob Callow
PO Box 950
Washougal, WA 98671

From: Craig Cammock [cammock@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 18, 2000 10:47 AM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

As an avid recreational user of the Columbia River and as a fisherman, I would oppose any drawdown of the John Day Dam. Until actual salmon run recovery has been demonstrated by the removal of the Elwa dam, I would not support draw down or removal of any dam. Thank You, Craig Cammock 415 Pine Street Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Keep studying the problem, and
drawdown John Day, so the
salmon can get through faster.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

*Lester & Karen Carlson
14905 S.W. Sunrise Lane
Tigard, Or. 97224*

Telephone: *503-590-4557*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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It is my pleasure to comment on the John Day Draw Down Phase 1 Study! From the "git go", this has been an open and shut case of preserve the salmon at any cost! Some 12 years ago at a Pacific Northwest Waterways Association a report was given on the beginning of the study. The instructions given to the environmental scientist at that time was save the salmon regardless of the cost. At the meeting there was slight mention of breaching of the dams as the last resort. All present at the meeting guff-hawed at such a ridiculous thought. Well what do you know, now the strategy is to talk about it so often as to make it seem like a viable alternative. HELLO!!! IT IS WAKE UP TIME!!! It is inconceivable that intelligent minds are now even considering such drastic measures to save the salmon. Have we all gone mad? Have we forgotten the multi-use of the mighty Columbia River? Transportation, Energy, irrigation, and yes flood control! With dam breaching, who will Nordstroms call when the water is head high in their first floor of Portland's streets? Doesn't anyone remember Vanport in the 1940's. What will become of our nation's most efficient water way? Who among those advocates for breaching the dams will also advocate for higher electric bills? Not many I'll tell you for sure. What about the species of wildlife who now are making their homes in the wetlands of the Umatilla Wildlife Refuge. They will be gone and at what price do we destroy that element of life? There is one thing for sure, when man first set foot on earth, change was inevitable. Nothing remains into eternity. Evolutions occurs with new life, and extinction must follow in order that the strong survive. This is true with plants, animals and yes, maybe even we humans at some point in time. Solutions are hard to find but let's not box ourselves into the insanity of dam breaching when ocean fishing, has not been controlled, Indian commercial nets still cover the rivers destroying every living fish that get's entangled therein! Let's keep working on spawning grounds, non-point pollution control and yes, point pollution control. Let's not forgive Portland for dumping raw sewage into the Willamette River when their sewage system gets over run with asphalt runoff. I can tell you for sure that if that situation occurred anywhere on the mainstem of the Columbia River upstream from Portland we in Eastern Oregon would be drawn and quartered at Pioneer Square until it stopped. My best advice is to stop, look, listen, take a deep breath and everyone regain some sanity! BREACHING COLUMBIA RIVER DAMS OR SNAKE RIVER DAMS IS NOT AN ALTERNATIVE TO SAVING THE SALMON. Thank you for the chance to comment. Louis Carlson, P.O. box 594 Heppner, Oregon 97836



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

IF you look back at the Drawdown
that was done behind Lower Granite
and the damage that was done
FOR NO! Good Reasons. We
need to leave the Columbia/
Snake Rivers as they are for
Transportation & Hydro Power. IF
Salmon is such an endangered species,
Why can you buy it from Indians
out of the back of pickup (Continue on back if needed)
down by the Dams!!

My mailing address is:

CENTRAL FERRY TERMINAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
"Cooperatives Cooperating"
301 Central Ferry Road
Pomeroy, Washington 99347

Jerry Sloat
General Manager

Telephone: 509-549-3595

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I say no drawdown of John Day Dam or any other dams
because that Lake upstream from John Day dam
is needed for barge transportation and too all
the dams on Columbia and Snake rivers are
very important to water flow to eliminate
flooding on the lower Columbia. Before the
dams were in there was much flooding People
and dairies had to move out till after high water
Now flooding would be much worse because those
areas are more built up now* (Continue on back if needed)
you have good water flow control flooding I think the

My mailing address is:

Charles E Clark
705 Camson Rd
Centerville Wash 98613-3501
Telephone: *1-509-773-3426*

Sturgeon below Bonneville
dam get their share of salmon
clump the young salmon on
their way down the Columbia
well below Bonneville dam
away from the sturgeon

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

I don't think there are as many salmon come into the
Columbia river as we would like because of the very large nets on the Pacific
and floating canyons

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

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identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.



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MAR 24 2000



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Drawdowns on the Colorado River have proven to be
effective means of restoring habitat. Fish need rivers to live,
they do not live in ponds. This means water in creeks & rivers,
shaded by pool & riffle. Anything that can be done
to increase habitat for salmon must be done.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Robin Clark

421 17th Ave #202

Seattle, WA 98122

Telephone: (206) 522-3976

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddds>



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I support the Corps' recommendation not to do
any further study of drawdown on the
John Day dam. Thanks for a comprehensive
study.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

D. CLAYTON
519 W. ALLYN
GOLDENDALE, WA 98020

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I hate to see the Dams taken out
perment to a lotta of swamps and
money to put them in they help
hold floods surge to farm lands.
They provide basing fishing for the
sportman & hope they leave them.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Frank Clements
518 W Broadway
Goldendale WA

Telephone: *509 777 4069*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I support the John Day Drawdown.
I seem to me that as much money that
is spent on Columbia & Snake River Salmon
improvement, that these salmon are
important to others as well as myself.
It must be obvious to all that these fish
need HABITAT to begin to recover.*

*Every amount of restoration of habitat
would help.*

*The most absurd proposal on the
saving of the Snake River Chinook is to
severely damage the Alaska trawler by cutting
our chances on 1999 so we won't catch one
(Continue on back if needed) of these fish.*

More habitat. Thanks,
My mailing address is:

*JAY CLIFTON
c/o F/V Lillian Ann
231 Kathleen; Sitka 99835*

Telephone: *907 7427323*

Send comments by:

E-mail: *cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil*

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

From: Richard Clinton [r_clinton@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2000 11:34 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Salmon plan comments



To the Army Corps of
Engineers...

Folks, Here are my comments. I have also sent a copy to the Bonneville Power Administration. Feel free to contact me for more elaborate information.

Please contact me at r_clinton@hotmail.com if you are unable to open the attachment, it was done on MS Word'97.

Thanks again for your consideration, take care, Rich

To the Army Corps of Engineers & Bonneville Power Administration,

The salmon situation is dire indeed, but I am afraid that it, like the Spotted Owl, is an indicator species. Destruction of habitat, the use of drift nets, and the changes in the ecology of the entire migration route bode ill not only for salmon, but for other species as well. These may be less noticeable, but no less important. How do we know which links in the food chain are critical? We don't; therefore, there are no unimportant links, as we cannot afford to have a critical collapse of the food chain. Can we?

Item One: I understand that the Corps has studied the use of sound to direct the path of the salmon. My best information indicates that it involved the use of a sound that the salmon had an aversion reaction to. It was said that their reaction was similar to that displayed when a predator was present. So the Corps hoped to use this sound to chase the salmon away from the turbine intakes. While this is well-reasoned, I ask you is it easier to push a horse away from everything that isn't water, or to lead the horse to the water and let it drink if it chooses?

I think you see my point, that it would be wise to find a sound that is naturally attractive (prey), or some other sound and classically condition the salmon to be attracted to it. For instance, you could use a sub- or ultra-sonic sound (or possibly a certain frequency of electromagnetic field (EMF)). Expose the hatchery salmon to the sound/EM field while feeding them. This should classically condition an attraction response in the salmon.

The next step is to install a sound system or field generator at the top and bottom of each fish ladder. This seems practical and economical as part of a comprehensive fishery management strategy.

Item Two: The situations we face today are the direct result of the causes and conditions that lead up to the present. Knowing this, we must be careful to facilitate cultural change in how resources are regarded. This is an important element in determining what extraction/exploitation strategies are acceptable. This regard forms the basis for a feeling of responsibility towards the land that has made us wealthy, or the lack thereof. In the past there has been a noticeable lack of regard for trying to understand and accommodate the needs of the environments upon which we all depend.

Globalization can work out well, but it must be guided by wisdom as well as economic interests. One of the gravest traps of the global culture is the movement of resources so that the whole/real cost of a product is not easily known to the consumer. The cost to the environment. The cost to the industry that their neighbor used to work for. And the costs to the people in the country of manufacture.

Another slippery slope is that of the view that as long as some of the resource exists somewhere on Earth we are OK. This sounds funny until you compare the timber management practices of people who have to live with the land that they log versus the practices of a multi-national corporation. The latter buys trees wherever they can and schedules a harvest. Clear and fast cutting is economical for them while long term consideration of habitat destruction, erosion, and the siltification of streams are only important if the public applies pressure to them. This pressure and the form it takes are dictated by culture.

Dallaport, Wa
08 Mar 2000

Carpo of Engineers:

Dear Sir:

In regard to salmon and dam
breaching and or drawdowns:
He feel that drawing down the
John Day Dam would do more
harm than good + very expensive
for any benefits for the salmon.
Sediments would make water muddy
for all fish, + destroy habitat.
He feel it would be a serious
mistake.

My son, a salmon fisherman when
a teen aged, could see the salmon
problem occurring in 1996-1997.
He feel its too late now + even if
its expensive, no one could afford
to dry Columbia River salmon or
even purchase a license.
Leave the dams alone!

Sincerely
Jack + Elaine Coffey
PC Reg 453 Dallaport, Wa 98619



Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association

P.O. Box 182 · Hood River, Oregon 97031

Fax to: Christine Ferguson, 503-808-4515

February 24, 2000

Christine Ferguson
U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Re: John Day Drawdown Study

Dear Christine,

The Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association Board of Directors has reviewed the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study of January 2000, as presented by the US Army Corps of Engineers. We are in agreement with the Corps' assessment that "no further Study is required to allow Congress and the Region to make a decision regarding drawdown of the John Day reservoir, or removal of the John Day Dam."

Sincerely,

Diane Barkhimer
Executive Director

From: cgwa@gorge.net
Sent: Thursday, February 17, 2000 2:35 PM
To: cgwa@gorge.net
Cc: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: CGWA-John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study

CGWA Members:

The Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association Board of Directors has reviewed the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study of January 2000, as presented by the US Army Corps of Engineers. We are in agreement with the Corps' assessment that "no further Study is required to allow Congress and the Region to make a decision regarding drawdown of the John Day reservoir, or removal of the John Day Dam."
Diane Barkhimer
Executive Director

Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association
A 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Corporation
202 Oak St., Ste 150, PO Box 182
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone: 541-386-9225 Fax: 541-386-2783
<http://www.gorge.net/windsurf/cgwa>

Tel: (541) 386-9225 · Fax: (541) 386-2783
Email: cgwa@gorge.net · <http://www.gorge.net/windsurf/cgwa>

2. When it may concern.

I am very opposed to draw down
+ eliminating dams in the N.W., Snake
River, Col. etc. As a farmer, we
need the barge traffic to the coast.
Also - irrigation is affected - also. power
rates increased.

Don + Wilma Costello



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

There is no proof that removing dams will increase the salmon populations. We need to keep in mind why the dams were put in to begin with. Our household fully believes there needs to be some other means of helping the salmon. Stop salmon fishing in the Columbia for a couple years. Or lower the number allowed to be harvested. It disgusts us to see the nets allowed in the Columbia - an abundance of fish being netted - then these people sitting on the side of the road selling their catch. No wonder the salmon is endangered. Leaves the dams as is for farmers. (Continue on back if needed) Our human population is important also. We need the food.
My mailing address is: *raised to feed people.*

Otis + Jane Dean
P.O. Box 76
Boardman, OR 97818

Telephone: *541-481-5223*

*I hold two college degrees and
am an Oregon licenced teacher.
Thank you for allowing my input.
J.D.*

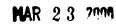
The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)



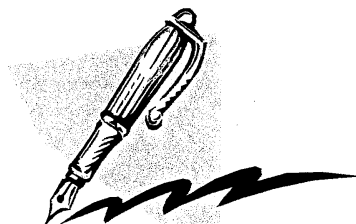
This study should be shelved ~~until~~ until results of breaching lower Snake dams is known (if that is done). The flow in the Columbia is ~~so~~ so much greater, the effect would be less. Also, traffic on Columbia is much greater than on Snake. However, additional 75 miles of spawning habitat must be considered.

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

August 2000



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Dear Corps:

*Please breach the John Day Dam.
Salmon are more important than cheap
power.*

Sincerely,

Mac Donofrio

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mac Donofrio
311 Skyline Dr
Missoula, MT

Telephone: *406 543-7504*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



US Army Corps
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

While I respect the studies on attempts to return salmon runs to pre dam and human impact fisheries. I do not believe the drawdown plans will do anything but disrupt wild life and human related environment. The costs even offset by jobs created will not benefit either the fisheries or society. I have pictures of drawdown of Lower Granite. Mud, dying fish. I believe other (Continue on back if needed)

methods would help restore salmon, why is it important to save wild run.

Marie Elin
1403 15th ave
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Telephone: 208-743-6892

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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fish are
endangered

■ Bernie Kai Kai Gobin was instrumental in starting Tulalip hatchery

Associated Press

TULALIP, Wash. — The experts didn't think Bernie Gobin knew what he was doing.

Concerned about dwindling chinook salmon runs nearly 20 years ago, the former Tulalip Indian leader led an effort to begin rearing the fish. He started with three pools, several buckets of eggs, some long cedar boxes filled with gravel and water from Tulalip Creek.

Scientists said the water temperatures weren't right and the fish would be plagued by disease.

Now the former "backyard hatchery" releases 7 million to 9 million juvenile salmon a year and assures one of the only opportunities in the area to fish for chinook.

Wild Puget Sound chinook were added to the federal list of threatened species last year.

"The Tulalip hatchery has been

called a role model by experts and biologists up and down the coast," Tulalip Chairman Herman Williams Jr. said. "We've raised and released close to 200 million salmon."

"Now with the chinook (listing), our hatcheries are more important than ever. Bernie was behind getting our hatchery built, and Tulalip is grateful."

On Saturday the Tulalip hatchery is being renamed the Bernie Kai-Kai Gobin Hatchery. Kai-Kai, his Indian name, means "blue jay" or "wise one."

Gobin, 69, started beach seining with his family before he turned 10. He went on to become a commercial fisherman and still gets out on the water when spring chinook are running.

"We're fishermen. We've always been fishermen," Gobin said. "We call ourselves the salmon people."

He said he saw trouble looming in the mid-1970s.

"The runs were smaller each year," Gobin said. "We knew if we were to continue our heritage, we needed to find a way to bring the fish back."

Gobin says it took the work of many people to develop the hatchery, which releases an average of about five million chinook, a million coho, 1.5 million fall chinook, 250,000 summer chinook and 50,000 spring chinook annually.

As a tribal council member, he and former tribal Chairman Stan Jones Sr. visited the Quinalt Indian Reservation on the Olympia Peninsula in 1976 to examine a stream-fed hatchery and decided to build their own.

The Tulalip tribe appropriated \$10,000.

Fish and wildlife agencies provided eggs and supplies. In 1982, they became one of the first Indian groups in the region to own and operate their own salmon hatchery.

"Bernie was instrumental in establishing the hatchery and moving the tribe forward on those fronts," said Paul Seidel, regional hatcheries operations manager with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife.

"The agency's been very pleased to work with him over the years."

What is the return of fish to this area?

Lewiston morning Tribune Sat 12 2000

Marie Elin
1403 15th ave
Lewiston, ID 83501



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

3-20-2000

I oppose any drawdowns on
The John Day Dam.
Our experience is that damage to
environment, mud flats etc. is not
worth the cost. The John Day Dam
was built at considerable cost.
The benefits do not warrant further
study. Salmon can be raised commercially.
Prevention of predators, decreasing ^{the} harvest
of wild salmon, study (Continue on back if needed)

of the ocean environment should be a
My mailing address is: priority - instead of dam
removal

Douglas S. EIER

1403 15th AVE

Lewiston, ID 83501

Telephone: 208-743-6892

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

Sincerely,

Douglas S. Eier

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= 2 April 14, 2000

Alliance Alert

Please provide copies to friends, neighbors, co-workers

Please write a letter to the Corps of Engineers

4-18-00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

Do we really want to lose \$90.9 million?
 5,370 jobs will be lost, and just to take
 out dams, and who knows how much more
 money it will cost us to transport grain by
 train, when it costs us much less to transport
 it by barge. It would put our family in a dilemma
 because we get water from a well but, some families
 get their water from the river and get electricity
 from the dam. If we take the dams out, we
 will end up burning fossil fuels instead of
 using reusable megawatts. This probably won't make
 a difference, but I still want a
 say in this dam breaching.

Signature

Kevin Eldrige

Name

3670 Bensei Road

Address

Hermiston, Oregon 97838

City

State

Zip Code

Comments are due by April 30, 2000

308 SW First Avenue, Suite 165 Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 224-4337 Fax (503) 224-5176

= 2 April 14, 2000

Alliance Alert

Please provide copies to friends, neighbors, co-workers

Please write a letter to the Corps of Engineers

4-18-00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I think the dams should not be taken
 out of the river because the cost of the
 removal is too much and if they removed
 the dam there will be bankrupts on the
 farms. 5,370 people that work at northwest
 will lose their jobs.

Signature

Jessica Eldrige

Name

3670 Bensei Rd

Address

Hermiston Oregon 97838

City

State

Zip Code

Comments are due by April 30, 2000

308 SW First Avenue, Suite 165 Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 224-4337 Fax (503) 224-5176

3/9/2000
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Michael W Elmer
Signature

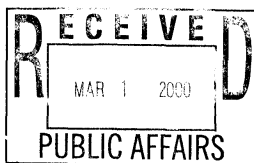
Michael W Elmer
Name

P.O. Box 145
Address

Underwood, Wash, 98651
City, State, ZIP Code



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

REMOVE THE GILL NETS THAT KILL
ALL SPECIES OF FISH. DON'T
REMOVE THE DAMS! IMPROVE THE
DAMS SO MORE FISH SURVIVE. DON'T
CRIPPLE THIS AREA BY TAKING
AWAY THE GOOD THINGS THAT THE DAMS
PROVIDE.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

JOHN EVANS

1307 N. 15th

PASCO, WA 99301

Telephone: 542-5995

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



F. H. STOLTZE LAND & LUMBER CO

Lumber Manufacturers

Box 1429 • Columbia Falls, Montana 59912
Phone (406) 892-7000 • FAX (406) 892-1612
E mail fhstoltz@cyberport.net

Established in 1912
Affiliations:



March 21, 2000

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attention: John Day Drawdown Study
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

To: Commander Portland District

1) I am a forester who manages land for F.H. Stoltz Land & Lumber a privately owned timber company in Northwest Montana. The purpose of my writing is to provide comments and recommendations on the John Day Drawdown Study.

2) First off I'd like to say "ESSAYONS", keep on trying. The current methods seem to be working; hundreds of thousands of juvenile salmon make it to the lowest dam every barge trip and thousands of adults make it up stream to spawn. A new National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) report shows that survival of the fish through each dam is 95%. Great job on the Corps part !!! It is very discouraging to see that breaching, drawdown and augmentation flows is even an option. It would take years to get through congress and other litigation until decisions could be made and dams could be breached then it would take many many years of work and cleaning of the rivers till salmonids (trout and salmon) would even benefit from a breach or drawdown. This thought is unacceptable and has no evidence of even helping. A better option is to improve the existing situation. Currently the dams harness a renewable resource that brings abundant and cheap electrical power for homes and business and has turned arid desert lands into productive crop lands that provide food and jobs for the world, it provides waterways in the Columbia River Basin for bringing products up and down stream, and provides flood control for communities, irrigation for agricultural lands, and provides a myriad of recreational opportunities

3) The level of environmental impacts resulting in drawdown and/or breaching John Day Dam is unacceptable. Why should we smother an already existing problem with another one? Salmon are already on the brink of extinction. It is not reasonable to bet their survival on a single unproven theory. What we need to look at is what we don't know to build a recovery strategy that works. Breaching takes a leap of faith that is not reasonable. We do know that up to 75 million tons of sediment will wash down the Snake and Columbia Rivers if the four dams are breached. That will destroy salmon and resident species as well. About 14,000 acres of land would be drained and exposed. This will have short-term impacts on wildlife and could result in increased erosion since there will be no plant life to stabilize the banks. Replacing lost hydropower with natural gas turbines will put millions of tons of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to pollute or clean air.

4) I recommend continuing present operations and ongoing improvements to the system, with roughly the existing annual level of investment continuing into the future. The barriers that dams created have been bypassed by fish and are increasingly becoming less of a burden on fish. Adult fish are making it upstream to spawn and juvenile fish are successfully making it downstream. There is however some more room for improvement to increase numbers. Some measures such as surface bypass systems for juvenile fish to increase dam passage survival should be considered for certain areas. Also the use of improved technology can be used such as; extended length fish screens, barging and trucking, turbine improvements, improved spill lips and other measures **short of drawdowns, dam breaching and augmentation flows** to help fish migration. It is important to not decrease power production and drive up power costs that many Americans have a hard time funding already.

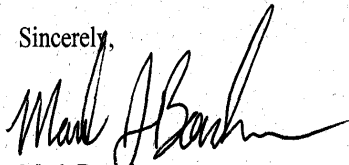
5) I think that moderate increases in efforts to protect and restore habitat can help juvenile salmon. An important note is not to decentralize habitat decisions from local decision-makers and **not to effect private land rights**. Habitat approaches need to concentrate on decentralizing habitat decisions and let local decision-makers decide on projects. Upland habitat is not effecting fish populations and migration. States currently have in place effective habitat conservation plans for upland management. For example in Montana we have the Streamside Management Zone law and Best Management Practices (BMP) that mandate timber harvesting activities. These laws and practices are effective and allow our forests to work as collectors, filters and distributors of clean water on which plants, animals and humans depend on. Low water flows can strand fish and/or cause water temperatures to increase, thus increasing fish diseases and mortality. Timber harvesting increases water flows to a much more natural flow that mimics pre-European establishment of

the West or pre-fire suppression. Therefore timber harvesting is in all reality good for fish when adequate laws and BMP's are followed. Some improvements in urban runoff from residential and industrial development can be made, but again these decisions can be made on a local level with some guidance and education from federal agencies. A lot of studies show ocean conditions including currents and temperatures can affect salminoids. During dry and warm periods populations are down. Periods of cool and wet increase populations. More research and publication needs to be done in the area of habitat.

6) Harvest impacts on listed populations need to be reduced to conservation crisis levels for ten years after which a shift could be implemented based on populations. I do believe that low fish populations are due to over harvesting of fish and harvest levels shouldn't be increased. Commercial fishing in the lower Columbia River using gillnets should completely stop. The sport fishing out on the coast isn't as critical of an impact on the overall issue, however limiting numbers of take is definitely an alternative. Native American usage of solmonids needs to reflect the crisis situation that everyone is reacting to. Tribal governments need to be an active participant and be willing to participate in recover even if this means drastically reducing take, especially for sale.

7) In conclusion I'd like to say thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment and that overall I recommend minor changes that don't affect private property rights and most of all doesn't include drawdowns, breaching and augmentation flows of any dams.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Boardman', with a stylized, flowing script.

Mark Boardman
Forester

REASONS TO NOT BREACH THE DAMS

- 1 The results of such an action would be devastating too many people!
 - * The agricultural economy is already in a severe depression. The increased freight costs resulting from the loss of barge freight on the river would cause a severe blow to the entire state of Montana at a time when we cannot afford to lose any more.
 - * Lewiston, Idaho and other such communities rely heavily on the shipping industry for their economies.
- 2 The cost of replacing the shipping system on the river will far outweigh any benefits gained by destroying the dam system.
 - * The average river barge holds approximately 103 average semi-truck loads of grain.
 - * Highways will need to be improved and new ones built to handle the increased flow of freight on-land.
 - * Railroad service will also need to be increased.
 - * The extreme increase in on-land shipping will cause a huge increase in air pollution from the increased truck traffic.
 - * This increased on-land shipping will also create a large increase in demand for fossil fuels, mainly petroleum.
- 3 The loss of the hydroelectric generation would cause an unwarranted shortage of electricity and increased cost to consumers.
 - * Hydroelectric generation is the cleanest, safest, most economical source of electricity we have. WHY REPLACE THE EXISTING SYSTEM WITH A MORE EXPENSIVE, LESS ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE GENERATING SYSTEM???
- 4 The uncertainty of this action actually reviving the fish population DOES NOT WARRANT the expense involved.
 - * Over-fishing in the ocean and the Columbia River system are more of a detriment to the fish population than the dam system.

THE THEORETICAL BENEFITS DO NOT JUSTIFY THE DAMAGE TO LOCAL AND STATE ECONOMIES, NOR DOES THIS EXPERIMENT EVEN CLOSELY JUSTIFY THE HUGE COSTS INVOLVED IN COMPLETING THIS PROJECT!!!!!!

Thank you for listening

John Fair

Kalispell, MT

March 28, 2000

Elwin L. Fisk
2348 Snohomish Ave.
Richland, WA. 99352

U.S. Army Engineer District Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR. 97208-2946

Comments on the John Day Drawdown
Phase 1 Study

I attended your Umatilla, Oregon presentation on the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 study.

I support your engineering analysis that there is little justification for drawdown and that further study should be halted. As a thinking engineer/fisherman I have to support maximum barging of the Snake River salmon and steelhead smolts. This requires a full John Day pool.

The NMFS emphasis on hydropower (natural river) to halt declining salmon and steelhead runs is contrary to the known data on mortality through the various phases of the life of these fish.

The stream spawning habitat of wild fish can be improved by adding fish carcasses to provide nutrients. A carcass biomass contains 0.364% phosphorus and 10% nitrogen by wet weight.

British Columbia biologists have started fertilizing Vancouver Island rivers. As an experiment they began fertilizing a river 10 years ago. The result was a dramatic increase in steelhead. This river fertilizer is in briquets (made from granular golf course fertilizer) that releases nutrients over a period of months.

A 50% improvement in smolt survival would provide a dramatic increase in fish runs. However, if EPA and the state agencies insist on drinking water standards in streams instead of a needed nutrient standard, it will never happen.

The ocean habitat is very sensitive to climate changes. Over the past 100 years, three major climate shifts have occurred (1925, 1947, and 1977) which in turn have significantly altered salmon survival. These climate regime shifts are now known as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (P.D.O.). The cool/wet climate regime of the P.D.O. has begun and is now measurable in increased quantities and size of anadromous salmonids in Washington and Oregon, and consequential decreases in Alaska.

Since the pink salmon spends nearly all its life cycle in the ocean it is very sensitive to ocean conditions. The average size of the 1999 Alaska commercially caught pink salmon was only 2.9 pounds a pound less than normal.

In contrast, Washington's previous pink salmon record catch of 6.38 pounds was broken seven times in 1999 in less than 30 days. An 8.38 pounder stands as the state record.

The 1999 spring Chinook jack count of 8,900 over Bonneville Dam could predict an adult return of 200,000 spring Chinook salmon this year, about 150,000 more than last year and the most since 1977. There should be even more Salmon for the next two or three decades.

Your recommendation to halt the study with phase 1 is the first step in saving the anadromous fish, the dams, and commercial barging.

Elwin L. Fisk

Phone/Fax: (509) 375-3151



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Gentlemen:

*Please do not draw down the John Day
pool.*

*In my opinion, the economic & environmental
damage that would result, far outweighs the limited
and uncertain benefits to salmon recovery.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Jim Forsman

2305 Richards Road

The Dalles, OR 97058

Telephone: *541 296 5651*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

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From: Linda Fox [toxcakes@oregontrail.net]
Sent: Friday, February 04, 2000 4:42 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown

I feel very strongly that none of the dams be removed. The impact on the local economy of Irrigon and surrounding communities would be very negative. All of the studies done have shown this to be true, and anyone with any intelligence should be able to understand this. Add my name to the list of supporters who do not want the dams changed in any way. Thank you.
Linda Fox, Mayor of Irrigon



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I SUPPORT THE DECISION THAT WILL
NOT DRAW DOWN THE JOHN DAY DAM.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

TIM FURLONG
PO Box 1487
GOLDEN, WA 98620

Telephone: 509-773-7807

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Garton & Associates Realtors

440 S.W. FIRST • PENDLETON, OREGON 97801 • PHONE (541) 276-0931
FAX (541) 276-2459 • <http://www.ucinet.com/~gartonar>

March 16, 2000

US Army Corps of Engineers Portland District
John Day Drawdown Study
PO BOX 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208-2946

RE: Comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study.

GET REAL! Stop wasting my tax dollars so that Indians can simply slaughter more fish in their monofilament gill nets and you can keep growing more governmental agencies. These fish are NOT in trouble. I've watched the Indians over harvest these fish for years. Read the Salmon count numbers from Bonneville Dam for the last fifty years. Control the seals and sea lions, eliminate the Indian in gill nets, build more hatcheries to incubate and grow wild fish. Also there needs to be a limited number of days during peak salmon periods on high seas drift netting.

Finally if you are bound and determined to breach lower Snake River Dams, you have a duty to document actual fish numbers (accompanying five year fish cycles now with the history of fish numbers since 1938 in the system) so that we can then later hold someone's feet to the fire when breaching the dams does not work!!

Kalvin B. Garton ALC, GRI, ARC
Broker/Owner Garton & Associates Realtors



"Where Real Estate is a Profession"





Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I TRULY BELIEVE THIS STUDY, HAS NOT,
TAKEN NATIVE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC STUDIES
INTO ACCOUNT. I ALSO FEEL THAT THE
NEGATIVE PRESENTATION IS TO DIVIDE AND
RULE. THE BARGES COST US TAX \$, THIS
SHOULD NOT END UP IN FED. COURT WITH
INDIANS VS OTHERS TO (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

BULL GHOST HORSE
649 GARRISON ROAD
GOLDENDALE WA 98620
Telephone: 773-6989

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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SAVE A CULTURE, A SPIRITUAL WAY, EMPLOYMENT,
AND A FUTURE BASED ON A SPIRITUAL PAST.
TO FORGET SALMON IS TO CONTINUE
GENOCIDE UPON NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
THE DAMS BEING LOWERED WILL AIDE
SALMON AND NA SURVIVAL. NO NA PERSON
WISHES TO SEE TOTAL DAM REMOVAL BUT
LOWERING FOR SALMON SURVIVAL.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Due to Salmon Survival and
Local Native people Survival The Dams
Should be lowered or Breached
or Removed

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Buck Ghost Horse
649 Harrison Rd
Gladwa 98620
Telephone: 773-6989

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Because of improvements in air quality,
fish environmental, water purity I believe
that the dams on the Columbia River
should be breached. I also believe
that the communities along the river will
adjust without much difficulties.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Katy Ghost Horse
P.O. Box 172
Goldendale WA 98620

Telephone: 509-773-6237

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I believe Drawdown should take place -
More study made.

There is economy to be considered but
also a culture, way of life, environment,
the salmon. DRAWDOWN will help environment.
But here where we all depend on environment -
being farmers, cattlemen, Indians - environment
is important to preserve and correct past
transgressions. DRAWDOWN should happen.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Vicki Ghost Horse
649 Garrison Rd
Goldendale WA 98620

Telephone: 509/773-6989

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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From: Gibbeys@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, March 08, 2000 9:14 PM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil; warner@wenworld.com;
gpeck@rightathome.com
Subject: Dam breaching

Dear Mr. Warner: Nice articles covering the purposed lunacy refereed to as dam breaching. You are absolutely hit the nail on the head when you stated our voices don't count. I think we need to make a larger impression. Suggest ALL Hydroelectric energy producers shut down for a week. Ask what will make up the deficit? Finite fossil fuel plants? Nuclear or solar energy? Let's hear it for clean renewable energy! The VAST majority of our populace has missed the point. the salmon have been wildy over-harvested. This can't be a surprise. A flotilla of factory ships in the North pacific, a maze of gill nets in the lower Columbia and sport fishermen all want a piece of the action. None of these fools are willing to stand down a reduce their catch to preserve their way of life. It has been proven in local steelhead runs, that after a moratorium banning all steelheads fishing, the returning runs made a dramatic increase, but no one seems to notice. I suggest a five year ban on all salmon fishing in the Columbia and it's tributaries for five years. I'll bet the returning runs will increase. People will not favor this concept. Legal battles will be waged. It's the right thing to do rather than squander funds on projects that will do nothing other than revert central Washington back to desert. Ever read the "Dune" series? Breaching dams is like treating the symptoms and not curing the illness. Nothing will be gained. We have been at odds on other subjects. I give you an Atta Boy on this one. Nice Work!

Your nemesis, Chris Gibbs

P.S

You were dangerously close to showing some balls on this one. There's hope for you yet!

March 12, 2000
12210 Densmore Ave. N..
Seattle, WA 98133-7729

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corp of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

To whom it may concern,

I would like to urge the Corp to implement the suggestions of the Independent Scientific Group by draining the John Day reservoir by 40 vertical feet. I believe that restoring prime spawning habitat, now drowned by the John Day reservoir is vitally important if we are to have healthy salmon runs in the Columbia basin. It's important that we re-establish a free-flowing river segment where we currently have a slack water pool.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely,



Joe Ginsburg



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

NO = Keep it like it is conserve the
water. Please in time water will
be power for all of us. Keep studying
this problem and in 5 yrs there will be
no need to study. The fish will be
gone. But just maybe there is a reason
for this. Things will never be like
they were say the way it use to be
forget it. Thanks

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Byrd Golay
3555 E 4000 N
Kimberly Id 83341

Telephone: 208-423-5787

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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From: Eric Grohs [ericgrohs@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 27, 2000 12:37 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

My name is Eric Grohs and I am a summer employee with Idaho Fish and Game. Phase I of the John Day Drawdown would be entirely crucial in making progress for the recovery of wild salmon and steelhead. I cannot speak for the recreators of that area behind the dam, but I do speak for the recreators of Salmon, Idaho, where I am from. To have salmon and steelhead numbers back in our waters means everything for our small community. Issues of water quality should not be determining factors in this proposal. Turbidity in the river even for seven years is nothing compared to the extinction of magnificent fish. I, along with thousands of Idahoans are willing to pay financially to see the return of one of our most treasured natural resources.

Do You Yahoo!? Talk to your friends online with Yahoo!

Messenger. <http://im.yahoo.com>



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I Am AGAINST THE BREACHING OF
THE 4 LOWER SNAKE RIVER DAMS.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Wayne Guyman

1150 BRIDGE DR

Richland, WA 99352

Telephone: 509-627-6738

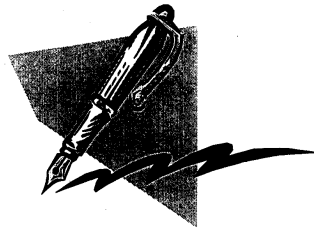
Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I agree with no breaching of John Day Dam,
and no further study. Based by your conclusion,
and do no more study of John Day Pool, and
no more funding from congress.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Bob Hale
PO Box 110
Hermiston, OR 97838
Telephone: (541) 567-9099

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

John Day should not be drawn down.

Vast numbers of Citizens, and a few cities
has spent substantial funds in reliance
on the present water level.

That lowering the level would devalue
a great deal of property and would
be an unconstitutional taking.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

HANSEN
P.O. Box 287
Boardman, Oregon

Telephone: 481-9464

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*The John Day Drawdown Phase I Study has
been completed. The Corps of Engineers
concluded that no further study is needed.
I agree with this conclusion.*

*Over Columbia-Snake Hydro system must
be pressured. We have people in the
Northwest that need jobs and energy
for homes and industry. I can remember
when the Northwest had sagebrush
and Burma-shave signs.* (Continue on back if needed)

we generated electricity with wind power
My mailing address is: *until I was five years old.*

Ken Hart *We are in an energy shortage*
63461 Fraser Rd *in this country now.*
MDRO, OR 97039 *In this decade we will*
have brown outs.

Telephone *(541) 565-3292*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I hope that the Corps has found that
further study is not worthwhile*

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Robert Lange
Box 147
Burbank WA 99323

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

- I am concerned about the submerged archaeological + historic sites that will be re-exposed. Two concerns are:
 - 1) protection from vandalism, relic collectors
 - 2) damage to sites from fluctuating water table
- Adequate access to fluctuating water line + maintaining water withdrawals for agricultural operations
- Plans for maintaining public access to water (tour ships, recreation, in stream users)

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Francine H. Havercroft, Curator/Lands Manager
Manhill Museum, 35 Manhill Museum Drive
Goldendale, WA 98620

Telephone: 509-773-3733

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

Draw downs will greatly impact the irrigation pumps and should be left as is. Same for barging.

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*No more study!
leave the Pool
as is for irrigation and
barging. Thousands of acres are
dependent on this water.*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

*Darin R Heady
1015 Brewer Dr.
Willapa WA 99172*

Telephone: *505 6538*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pmv/projects/jdds>

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



**U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946**

March 27, 2000

US Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
Attention: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Dear Sirs,

I have watched with interest and attended the Northwest Power Meetings in Boise and Twin Falls as well as, the latest hearing here in Twin Falls. At each of the first two meetings various agencies reported on their findings pertaining to Salmon recovery, and each seemed to agree that breaching of the dams was the best alternative.

At the hearing here in Twin Falls the public was invited to speak and most or majority seemed in favor of breaching. My opinion is that breaching and losing those dams is a very drastic solution. Would it not be better to open the lockes at each of these four dams at the critical times of the year? This would be when the smolt are making their way to the ocean and then again when the mature salmon are making their way back to the spawning grounds. This would allow free-flowing water during those critical periods in the Salmon's life cycle. It might be worth a try before we lose the dams, the power, and the employment.

Then I have to ask another question. There are Caspian terns eating 6 million smolt around Rice Island on the Columbia River. The Fish & Game Department has been trying to relocate these birds without much success. I propose that they relocate a couple of coyote and red fox dens on the island and the problem might be solved. Anyway that seems to have taken care of the pheasant population here in Southern Idaho. Wildlife seems to thrive where there is food. That is why the Caspian terns are on Rice Island, and sea lions are on the beaches, and cougars eating our deer in the South Hills, and now wolves have found a new home eating deer, elk and what have you!

It would seem that everything else should be done before breaching.

Respectfully,



Memo

To: US Army Corps of Engineers, Portland Division

From: Tim Hellberg, Area Resident
81300 W. 6th Rd.
Irrigon, Or 97844
(541) 922-3675

3-28-00

Subject: John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

I concur with your recommendation to congress that no further study is appropriate. The following is a list of comments that I wish to make on specific issues in the study.

'Could' and 'May' In the opening letter of your John Day Phase I Summery Report is the statement "Increasing the water velocity in the reservoirs could move juvenile fish through the river system more quickly... This may increase juvenile fish survival rates." Such statements make me feel uneasy, as if we are *hoping* that drawdown will benefit salmon. But science has not proven this.

Increase Predation Logically, the shallower the river, the more predation will increase.

Fish passage modification The John Day Dam was not designed for efficient fish passage at spillway level or below.

Migrating Birds Drawing down the John Day Pool would drain the wetlands used in the flyway by migrating birds.

Natural River Level Rather than destroying the earthen portion of John Day Dam, why not simply open the locks as an experiment?

Effect on Hatcheries The two hatcheries here in Irrigon would be left 'high and dry' in the event of a John Day Drawdown.

Fish Tagging I understand in the early years of hatcheries, hatchery fish were not tagged. Now how can we tell whether a fish is anadromous or not?

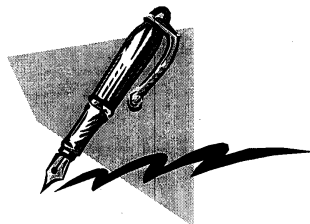
Clean Water Act If we dig back to the formation of the Clean Water Act, we find that only a small percentage of the rivers and streams in the United States were ever sampled. The standards and the TMDL standards limitations are artificially high and unproven. Moreover, by drawing down the John Day Pool we will see an increase in sediment from the Umatilla River, both banks, and other tributaries due to the fluctuating elevation of the John Day Pool at spillway level.

Irrigation Platforms In the Summary Report we read that river elevation at spillway level varies from 217 feet to 230 feet. As an irrigator, I can see that with this volatility in elevation, an irrigation pumping platform would be economically impossible to build. At natural river level, this problem is magnified.

My conclusion is that drawing down the John Day Reservoir will harm the balance we have maintained here, and will not actually help salmon.



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I AM A RESIDENT OF UMATILLA COUNTY AND I WOULD
LIKE TO GO ON RECORD SUPPORTING THE CORPS' PRELIMINARY
RECOMMENDATION FOR NO FURTHER STUDY OF DRAWDOWN OF
THE JOHN DAY RESERVOIR OR REMOVAL OF JOHN DAY DAM.
NOT ONLY NO FURTHER STUDY, BUT ABANDON CONSIDERATION
OF THE IDEA.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

MIKE HENDERSON

1870 RIVERCAST LN

HEMISTON OR 97836
541/567-870

Telephone:

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

JOHN DAY DAM DOES NOT NEED TO BE
DRAWN DOWN. WE HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTING
FISH PASSAGE PROCEDURES TO ASSIST FISH AND
GUARANTEE THEIR RETURN IF THEY DON'T GET
CAUGHT IN THE OCEAN OR THE GILL NETS

GIVE ALL THE NEW SYSTEMS A CHANCE TO
WORK. WITH THE COMBINATIONS OF THE NEW
FACILITIES FROM LOWER GRANITE ON DOWN TO
BONNEVILLE, THESE ARE SHOWING A LOT OF
PROMISE. I WORK AT (Continue on back if needed)

LOWER GRANITE AND I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED
My mailing address is: IN EVERY FISH PASSAGE TEST

GUS HERNANDEZ

1312 17TH AVE.

LEWISTON ID 83501

SINCE THE DAM WAS
PUT INTO SERVICE EXCEPT
ONE. THE SYSTEM WORKS!!
GIVE IT A CHANCE. PLEASE!

Telephone: 1-509-843-1493 (WORK)

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I believe the study is correct when it shows the John Day Dam
~~should not be drawdown. Why is there no mentions of the~~
~~1000's of Terns on the west end of the Columbia River eating~~
millions of fish each year, something like 10 to 11,000,000 fish,
~~on a man made island. Even if we could get half of these fish~~
it would be a large return for the Columbia River. There are
10 River in Northern California that have lost most of their fish..
~~and there are no dams on them and also some of the rivers~~
on the lower end of the Columbia River have very little fish.
So why not look out to sea to see what is wrong and what is
happening.

Gordon Hilderbrand
P.O. Box 326

(Continue on back if needed)

Wasco, Oregon 97065

My mailing address is:

GORDON HILDERBRAND
86249 HILDERBRAND LANE
WASCO, OREGON 97065-0328

Telephone:

541-442-5465

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

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E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I HAVE PERSONALLY WORKED SEVERAL YEARS BUILDING
DAMS HERE IN THE NW, INCLUDING JOHN DAY. I THINK
A DRAW DOWN OR BREACH OF ANY OF THE DAMS, UNLESS
ITS A SAFETY ISSUE IS STUPID!! USE THE WAY
THEY WERE DESIGN, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MAJORITY!
LET THE INDIANS FISH WITH HOOK & LINE LIKE REST OF US, BY
THE WAY MY GRANDAD WAS 1/2 CHEROKEE. THEY MUST MAKE
MORE IN ONE DEER IN THEIR CANNINGS THAN THEY MAKE
IN A YEAR FISHING. FIND OTHER WAYS TO SAVE SALMON &
WHY WAS THE WALLEYE INTRODUCED (Continue on back if needed) DON'T THEY
EAT THE SALMON FLY ???

My mailing address is:

JIM HOLLANDSWORTH
PO BOX 128
BOARDMAN, OR 97818

Telephone: (541) 481-3090

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Mrs. Dolores Hoover
2276 Bellevue Drive
Clarkston, WA 99403

March 12, 2000

COMMENTS ON JOHN DAY DRAWDOWN-----

I don't know what your purpose for the John Day Drawdown is for---supposedly to provide a natural free-flowing river for salmon to migrate up or down in, I presume. I only know what a mess was caused here in my own backyard territory of Clarkston, Wash., during the Lower Granite Drawdown of the early 90s.

Disadvantages of the drawdown:

While the lower river level may have flushed salmon smolt downstream,

(1) it left high and dry the thousands of scooped-out gravel-spawning nests that we watched other species of fish create; and thus caused a 1-year generation loss of hundreds of fish in each of several species.

(2) it left high and dry the fresh water mussel population along many miles of shoreline; also left were the dead remains of many marine life bugs, nymphs, etc. (I don't know the proper names, not being a biologist, but I saw many carcasses.)

(3) it left a **HORRIBLE STENCH** for many miles of shoreline with the rotting plants, algae, bugs, fish and mud; the smell was still around when the upper part of the old river edge began to dry and crack.

(4) it released the water pressure along the river bank and so that areas of river bank collapsed.

(5) railroad beds began settling at different rates along the way so that the railroad tracks became bumpy up and down and also were shifted left and right; for a long time trains traveled real slow with repair crews always checking for loose ties, bolts, and pulled apart track. Major repair waited until the dam pool refilled and the ground stabilized. Then tracks were leveled and tracks re-aligned.

(6) riverside roads also began shifting toward the river and settling at different rates, mainly depending on their road base and how far from the river they were. The road on the northside of the Snake River from Clarkston had been one of the levellest roads around. It became a small rollercoaster ride with cracks "frequently" across it and even had some drops in pavement level at the cracks. Spray paint on the cracks showed road crews the problem spots and also warned drivers of caution areas. Again, major repair was of no use until the pool filled and the land stabilized again.

(7) river docks were left high and dry. All docks suffered damage and some broke up.

(8) recreation halted as no one could launch boats unless they went above Asotin and drifted back down; shore fishing nearly halted because you couldn't walk across the mud to the new waterline; you could fish only in a very few areas where there was a straight rock dropoff deep enough to still have water under it.

(9) barge traffic eliminated; wheat, wood ships, logs, etc. began stockpiling; since forwarned, finished paper products were able to line up trucks. There was too much volume of the other products for trucks to handle and the train service was already now reduced in load size, speed traveled and number of train trips available. (We drove along side trains at that time and all I can say is that anyone using the train would be doing so at his own risk.) (10) some deer and livestock got stuck in the mud when going to the river to get a drink. (We helped pull out a stuck calf.) (11) some people got stuck in the mud at the risk of their lives also. Many got themselves loose or had friends help them. Our own teenage daughter was one such person when she left the boat, tried to walk ashore with the boat rope and got bogged down in the mud. We had a terrible time getting her out. A boy near Leachview Park got stuck in the mud and friends and firemen had to extricate him. That one was in the newspapers. (12) some cattle men pump water out of the river for their livestock in pastures and pens higher up on the river bluffs. I saw them putting on longer pipe extensions.

I don't know about Lower Granite having an irrigation canal diversion like some dams that would have impacted farmers. There are numerous irrigation canals off of dams in my childhood area of the Yakima Valley. I won't mention the hydroelectric situation as a drawdown is different from a "dam breaching", which we Snake River people are now facing. All I can say is: "A drawdown is a preliminary to dam removal." Hence, there goes the electricity ---reducing the supply when the northwest is growing in both industry and people. Stupid, sheer stupidity---trading one fish for electricity.

VERY few good things came out of the drawdown:

(1) body parts of a missing man were found that confirmed he had been murdered. (2) a stolen car was found that had been driven into the river.

As the Lower Granite pool refilled and we began repairing the damage and trying to get back to our normal lives, we waited for a report of what good the drawdown did. Over the years, NONE of the so-called science reports could justify the cost and even "short-term" havoc that we experienced. "IF" the drawdown helped the salmon (which I haven't been convinced that it did), it in turn did so at great cost other sport and edible fish like the bass, perch, trout, blue gill, catfish, etc. I'm sorry, but I don't see common sense reasoning in sacrificing dozens of fish species to preserve one--the salmon. I don't see purposely damaging our roads and railroads for one fish. The only salmon in this house is in the cat food. Whoopie!

Heather Hopkins
Klickitat Co. Res
PO Box 891
The Dalles, OR
97058

Why I support the drawdown:

Stable and healthy runs of wild salmon are necessary for a stable and healthy salmon industry. 60,000 jobs and \$1.25 billion in annual income is at stake. Recreational and commercial fishermen who rely on strong salmon runs are now threatened.

We have a moral and legal obligation to foster healthy salmon runs for Native American tribes with whom we have signed treaties. Allowing salmon to go extinct would result in costly, permanent reparations to the tribes for the lost economic and cultural value of the fishery.

A recent poll found that 84% of Northwest residents agreed the salmon population will survive "only if we take special steps to protect it." 61% of respondents described the problem of salmon survival as "very serious" or "critical," and 68% indicated that they would accept a \$5-a-month increase in electricity bills to help salmon. (Cost increases to average Northwest residential electricity users would be under \$3 a month, far lower than initial estimates. Northwest ratepayers have the lowest utilities rates in the country-40% below the national average. Even with a rate increase, Northwest utility rates will *still* be the lowest in the country)

In its 1996 Return to the River report the Independent Scientific Group specifically and directly recommended a "spillway crest" drawdown at John Day. While the partial removal of the four Lower Snake dams will restore Snake River salmon and steelhead, the John Day drawdown will improve migration conditions for Snake fish AND those heading up the Columbia and major tributaries, all the way to Canada. Lowering the John Day reservoir and partially removing the four Lower Snake River dams go hand-in-hand towards restoring salmon and steelhead throughout the Columbia River Basin.

To improve river conditions in the John Day stretch of the river, the level of the reservoir must be lowered 40 feet below its current level, to what is called "spillway crest." This measure will:

- shrink the length of the reservoir
- provide more river flows to quickly and safely flush young salmon downstream.
- reduce water temperatures.
- decrease habitat for predators.
- expose once-productive spawning beds now buried.
- decrease the need for huge upstream water releases.
- double the number of harvestable salmon in the mid-Columbia.

The Science Says: Drawdown John Day

In its 1996 Return to the River report the Independent Scientific Group specifically and directly recommended a "spillway crest" drawdown at John Day.

While the partial removal of the four Lower Snake dams will restore Snake River salmon and steelhead, the John Day drawdown will improve migration conditions for Snake fish AND those heading up the Columbia and major tributaries, all the way to Canada.

Lowering the John Day reservoir and partially removing the four Lower Snake River dams go hand-in-hand towards restoring salmon and steelhead throughout the Columbia River Basin.

The Benefits

- Restoration of 35 miles of free-flowing river habitat and historically-productive spawning grounds, similar to the healthy habitat currently in the Hanford Reach of the Columbia, at the upstream end of the current reservoir. This should lead to a doubling of harvestable salmon in the Columbia River.
- Safer river conditions for steelhead and salmon from the Snake River and Lower Columbia River.
- Safer river conditions for salmon and steelhead migrating up the Columbia and into Washington, Oregon and Canadian tributaries.
- Lessening the need for huge upstream water releases now used to help young salmon migrate downstream through the long, slow John Day reservoir. This will leave more water for irrigation and power generation.
- Increased fishing opportunities and fishing-based revenues.

The Costs

- Capital construction costs for the John Day drawdown are estimated at \$500 million to \$1 billion. When reviewing these figures, remember that: the system generates \$2 billion of power each year; costs would be repaid over several decades; and we are currently spending hundreds of millions of dollars on measures that do not work. A 1998 economic analysis by the Northwest Power Planning Council found that making the changes to the four Lower Snake dams AND John Day dam is affordable to the region.
- Agriculture will continue by extending pipes and pumps down to the new river level, just as with the four Lower Snake dams.
- Power generation will be cut in half. Energy conservation, increased use of safe, renewable power sources, and purchases on the open market can replace lost power. Residential electric customers in the Northwest will continue to enjoy the lowest power rates in the nation. Since a John Day drawdown means less required upstream water releases to help flush young salmon downstream, this water could then be available for power generation elsewhere on the river.
- Flood control ability would actually be increased threefold, as the lowered reservoir could hold back more flood waters.
- The river navigation channel would remain open to barge and other river traffic, although some changes to the size and numbers of barges would be necessary. More cargo could be shipped on truck and rail, as was done before the dams were built, for a few cents more per ton than barged cargo.

The Obvious Conclusion

It makes economic and biologic sense to partially remove the four Lower Snake dams and lower the John Day reservoir, changing only five out of 28 major dams in the Columbia Basin. Together, these two steps would do more for salmon recovery than the last 20 years of barging and trucking young fish around the dams. These measures are affordable, they will work, and they will leave many of the benefits of the Northwest's hydropower system intact.



For 100 yrs. before the white man
got here, there were all kinds of
salmon. Then the white man put
dams, ~~canals~~ for farming, cut
trees and in gen. screwed up the
land. Now all the people are going to
lose. No salmon.

My mailing address is:

Lapwai, ID. 83540

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

August 2000



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Sirs: I know I don't have all the facts on this study. But what I'm hearing I don't like. Keep our dams sound. They are a great need for the Northwest. The power output is a must. We can help the salmon - many other ways. The damage done from removing the dams would be even greater than our salmon loss. What about the future of crops, river use, and to say the least power. (Continue on back if needed)

Put on your smart caps - There are better ways. We are a very resourceful nation. Lets use it.
My mailing address is: June Jackson
24430 S.W. Old Hwy 99 W
Sherwood, OR 97140

Telephone: 503 625-6046

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

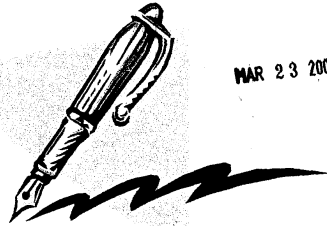
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Assessment
I resent the fact that the
Federal Government uses our
tax dollars in such a biased study.
Instead of all this literature on
the endanged fish give us some
information about the benefit of the
dams on to the people. Please don't
waste any more of our hard earned
money on this study!

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Susan Jacobson

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



My question is when will the radical environmentalist be satisfied? When we tear down the dams how far back will they tear down the power lines? To our homes? We have had wolves imposed upon us. The Forest logging industry has been shut down. My impression is that they won't be satisfied until there are no people here and the land becomes a wilderness. My big concern is why is the Federal Government wasting our money on such a study.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Vic Jacobson
3449 Nathan Dr.
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Telephone: (208) 529-3961

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Portland District

Mar 21



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*PATH is not science but opinion.
We are looking at destroying Billions
of Dollars in infrastructure ~~and~~ based
on opinion not science*

*Alternatives to power are nuclear, oil, coal
or gas. Others are always mentioned
but do not exist in the ~~23~~ ~~24~~ ~~25~~ ~~26~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~ ~~29~~ ~~30~~ ~~31~~ ~~32~~ ~~33~~ ~~34~~ ~~35~~ ~~36~~ ~~37~~ ~~38~~ ~~39~~ ~~40~~ ~~41~~ ~~42~~ ~~43~~ ~~44~~ ~~45~~ ~~46~~ ~~47~~ ~~48~~ ~~49~~ ~~50~~ ~~51~~ ~~52~~ ~~53~~ ~~54~~ ~~55~~ ~~56~~ ~~57~~ ~~58~~ ~~59~~ ~~60~~ ~~61~~ ~~62~~ ~~63~~ ~~64~~ ~~65~~ ~~66~~ ~~67~~ ~~68~~ ~~69~~ ~~70~~ ~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ ~~132~~ ~~133~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ ~~136~~ ~~137~~ ~~138~~ ~~139~~ ~~140~~ ~~141~~ ~~142~~ ~~143~~ ~~144~~ ~~145~~ ~~146~~ ~~147~~ ~~148~~ ~~149~~ ~~150~~ ~~151~~ ~~152~~ ~~153~~ 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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Now that this study is finished and presented, it is time to
face the facts that prove the drawdown is not an
acceptable answer to fish survival.*

*We must leave the proposal behind and focus on other
more beneficial methods of increasing fish return.*

*We have too long been unwilling to make decisions
about improving the fish ladders, moving the fish in
alternative ways, removing the predators and decreasing
the harvest. Just looking at some of the waterway with out
dams, we see a decrease in fish. (Continue on back if needed) Let's quit
talking and accept the information you have gathered and use a
My mailing address is: *sensible approach to the fish problem.**

Stanley H. Johnson

56221 Hwy 97

Tappanish, WA 98948

Telephone: *509 865 4420*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

There is no cogent reason for continuing to sanction the
demise of another living species. Commerce, higher electric
bills, decreased irrigation water, none of these excuses
are sufficient "reason" to maintain the existing system of
of dams. Quality of life in Idaho will be much improved when
we can once again catch salmon in the Lemhi River.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Nancy J. Kagel
3879 N. 200 North

Rigby, ID 83442

Telephone: (208) 745-0076

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjdstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

A draw down is a
waste of time and
money!

The fish should be
barged!

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

KATHRYN E. KASER
624 N. WILLIAMS
KENNEWICK, WA 99336

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

February 16, 2000

RE: John Day Pool Draw Down

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest and am opposed to any draw down of the John Day pool because it is economically harmful and there is no evidence that proves it will help recover salmon.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Art Kegler". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "K" and a trailing flourish.

Art Kegler
P. O. Box 875
Boardman, OR 97818

3-10-00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Bonnie K Kenoyer
Signature

Bonnie K Kenoyer
Name

P.O. Box 81
Address

White Salmon WA 98672-0081
City, State, ZIP Code

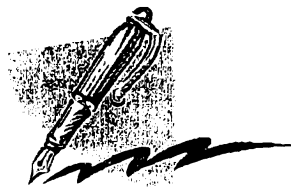
From: Nancy and Lisa [biser@cyberhighway.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2000 6:22 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

We are writing to express our approval of breaching the dams in an effort to renew the resource that is the salmon. Ecosystems do not exist in a vacuum; if the fish cannot survive, man is not far behind. The scientific burden of proof is in favor of breaching the dams; let's proceed before it's too late.

Lisa Kern MD
Nancy Caspersen RN



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I do not want this dam
removed. I believe it would hurt
the farmers & Ranchers and a
whole lot of other people & business's
by doing so. The Eastern Oregon
communities & business's would
lose too much by this action.
Without all the water that they
are use to, I don't see how they would
survive! (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Cindy Kinman
509 N. Donahoo St.
McMinnville, OR 97128

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpiddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I think this is foolishness. Are fish more important
than people? The water is needed for electricity,
agriculture etc.*

*If you want to save the fish stop all the logging
fishermen off our coast*

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:



Elder Larre Kostenko
445 E Easy St
Goldendale, WA 98620

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

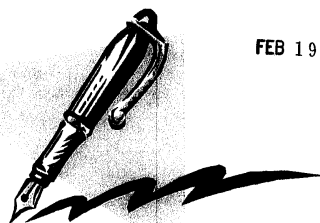
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FEB 19 2000



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Please Do NOT DESTROY this Dam

*This is NOT the answer to
Salmon recovery*

This is NOT Logical

Laurel Druffel Kuther

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

lkuther@valint.net

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

Telephone: *509 758 6036*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



MAR 23 2000

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Telling?

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mary J. Lambson
Box 302
Mackay, Idaho
Telephone: *208-588-2644*

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

As we clean up the messes left by the Industrial Revolution, we should consider where we will go from here. It seems the drive of civilization has been growth for economic, ideological, or economic reasons. Is it possible to change the paradigm to one that is driven by sustainability? This is a decision that every great empire in history has had to make at sometime in its' history. The repercussions of the decision allowed some empires to last thousands of years while others vanished into the dust. We know better now, and knowledge incurs responsibility. Opinion leaders and the media need to be used to forge a healthy and sustainable culture. This benefits everyone!

Item Three: As I stated in my public testimony, America is spending billions of dollars trying to keep illegal immigrants out. Most of those people want to work, and will work at jobs that Americans will not. Yet right off of our coasts our precious heritage, our fisheries are being strip-mined by foreign fishing fleets. Off of both coasts there are foreign fleets traveling thousands of miles to get to our fisheries. Where is the protection of our fisheries? If it takes a UN Navy force to police the international waters to ensure sustainable practices then so be it.

The fleets come because many of their own fisheries have collapsed due to overfishing. Overfishing that was made possible by disregard for the resource, greed, and technology that was invented in the West. For many of these nations fish is a staple food, not a luxury food as is more common in the West. Therefore, we the West, owe it to those other non-Western nations to help them implement large scale sustainable aquaculture. Does it make sense that it is more economically feasible to send a fleet of ships thousands of miles across an ocean for fish than it is to grow fish to eat in a region near where they are needed?

Thank you for considering these ideas, I hope that they are of some value to you. Please contact me if you have any questions or need help in some capacity.

Sincerely,

Richard Langstaff
250 SE Derby St.
Pullman WA 99163
(509)334-2709

Richard Langstaff



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District

Salmon?
Real hearing is
more like it.

What's the hidden agenda, Corp?



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

In the All #
paper sea
under goats
Conserve
ecosystems

Does Priest Lake, Idaho ring a bell with
any one on the C of E decision making board?
I grew up fighting for silvers (land locked
salmon) with my grandparents on Priest Lake.
The Corps of Engineers interphased a ramp into
the natural habitat of the lake. Today, over
20 yrs. later, there are ^{still} no silvers in Priest Lake.
Thanks Corp for an insipid tree for the forest
decision. You set a precedent, one of all original
decision making. I do not believe you are making
a better decision in the dam business. You lost
all credibility w/ me 20 yrs. ago. You have not
gained it back in this senseless, unbelievable non common
_ (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

K Lasch
3400 Sheffield Rd.
Mesa, WA 98343

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jddd>

not to be given or sold to
any other list or agency

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

same attitude taken by the present boards. We do
not need to buy in outsiders to support us. We
do not need to hedge up past wrongs done to
our ancestors to allow us to reap benefits
denial to others. My ancestors are/were pioneers
and no one is more conservationist than they who
work the land for the welfare of all - not just some
self serving need as evidenced by those in favor of
removal of the dams.

I, for one, do not want to forget what Sen. Warren G. Magnuson
and Sen. Henry Scoop Jacobson worked hard to keep for Washington.
The state of WA will not be a political pawn to placate the
state of Calif. CA wanted the Col. river water 20 yrs. ago - you
state of Calif. CA wanted the Col. river water 20 yrs. ago - you
don't think their need is ever greater today? Where do you think
our farm workers will go when the irrigation water goes out in
the Basin? I'm a life long Democrat - no more. No more. No more.
How will we let you whose the water
of Washington to self serving
interests.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here

Real Gen:9

James fed the world. He has fed their
own soul. Indians want to fight a war
with another wrong. Where's the separation of
church & state. Of doesn't americanism count?

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I support natural river level drawdown,
to about elevation 165 feet. It is
time to make salmon recovery a
priority.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Everlyn Lewis
4812 S. Alaska St
Seattle WA 98118

Telephone 206 725-8064

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



From: jhlink@gorge.net
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2000 11:27 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

It was most gratifying to read the results of the study. The impact of John Day Dam to Salmon Runs seems to be almost negligible when considering the total loss to Salmon stocks in the past several decades. Socioeconomic benefits to the Northwest derived from the dam far outweigh perceived hoped for benefits of so drastic a scheme as was proposed by the study. This study suggests that while Dams do impact Salmon Runs negatively, their impact is fractional when compared to the totality of the loss in numbers. Other measures that have been implemented to restore their numbers are showing results, such as restoring habitat, the barging of smolt, modifying impediments to fish migration, ect. What hasn't been addressed is the killing of Salmon seedstock. Any chicken farmer knows that if he kills his hens he cannot expect a new crop of chickens. Salmon enter the rivers for one purpose and that is to reproduce. Until we get serious about conserving seedstock by reducing the numbers that are killed by fishing, both in the ocean and in the rivers, we can expect to have to deal with wild schemes like the breaching of Dams from those who are part of the problem. A solution will be found when those who make their living from fishing salmon, find a way to meet their needs in some other way than by killing the seedstock. Success in this may come from as simple a solution as farming Salmon in pens as they do in other countries.

James Link
1987 Glenwood Hwy
Goldendale WA 98620

509-773-4111

Robert Long
P.O. Box 634
Clarkston, WA 99403
February 11, 2000

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Gentlemen: Attention: John Day Drawdown Study

Attended the meeting about dam breaching and salmon on 2-10-2000 in Clarkston. The Corps of Engineers claim they have about 98% success barging the young salmon past the dams. I don't think you can get much better than that if they went down river on their own without dams.

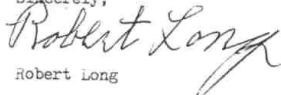
The way I see it, the problem is out in the ocean. The fishermen found out in the early 50's where the salmon go in the ocean so they have no problem finding them as they did in the past. Also, the seals stretch from Southern California to Alaska, eating the salmon coming and going. They eat approximately ten to 20 a day each. That is why the salmon aren't returning in great numbers in rivers without dams or with dams. Overcome these two obstacles and you will have both fish and dams.

If there is a choice between salmon or dams, the dams outway the benefits of salmon. We could all live without salmon for awhile but we cannot live without water. Water is used for agriculture, maritime, cheaper electricity, etc.

In the past when the whale, the seal, deer, elk, ducks, geese got to the point they were endangered, hunting was stopped until they recovered. The same should apply to salmon.

Your specialists don't have answers as to why the fish don't go back up the rivers in numbers like they used to that never had dams.

Sincerely,


Robert Long

P.S. We have to think of others, not just fishermen and Indians.

They ignore that only 2 percent return to spawn. They ignore the financial impact that breaching will have on businesses and communities up and down the river system.

They talk not about the permanent jobs that will be lost but of hypothetical temporary jobs, they talk about \$5 and \$6 an hour jobs but do not express anything about the higher paying jobs that will be lost. They do not talk about the lost benefits such as medical insurance, retirement, not mentioning other benefits.

What about the additional damage that will be done to our highway systems with the significant impact of additional trucking let alone the extra shipping costs?

Anybody that favors eliminating our cheapest type of generating power along with all the other economical downfalls that will happen in my opinion does not have the mentality to think this whole thing through rationally.

The true facts

Why is it that environmental groups such as Trout Unlimited and the Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund are so narrow-minded that they absolutely refuse to look at the true facts on getting fish to the ocean and back?

They ignore the facts that barging has in fact created a success of 98 percent of getting live fish to the ocean.

This letter in our newspaper expresses our thoughts exactly. Why are fish more important than people's jobs.

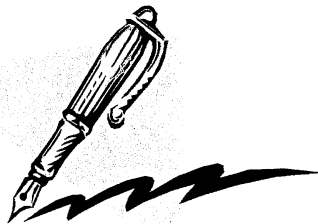
Don't people realize that foreign fisheries, seals and terns are catching the fish out in the ocean! Also, why are fish disappearing in other rivers and streams that do not have dams. For the same reason, they are being caught out in the ocean.

Barging is still the best way to get them by the dams. Overfishing in the ocean is the problem.

Yours truly,



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

DO NOT PURSUE PHASE II
TRUST THE RESULTS OF
PHASE I.

_____(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

SEAN LONGANECKER
607 Wildwood Drive
Spokane, WA 99241
Telephone: 509 422-4257

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I do NOT feel this drawdown is necessary. Why were the dams
built in the first place?? There must have been a really good
reason to spend all the money they did to build them & I'm sure
they did lots of studies at that time. I do NOT feel that one
or two fish are more important than all the lives of the people
living in these areas and the products/services that are provided
by these people should be terminated.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

M. Lovin
PO Box 757
Irrigon OR 97844
Telephone: 541 481-2620

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

3-9-2000
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Leo B. Lucaturo
Signature

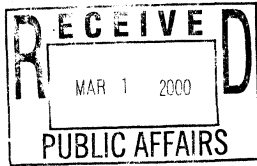
Leo B. Lucaturo
Name

903 Walnut St.
Address

The Dalles OR, 97058
City, State, ZIP Code



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Does not make sense to spend
millions to build dams & not
utilize them. Drawdown is
& does no good except to hurt people.
Breaching dams is a
caveman approach.*

_____(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

M R Mabbitt
302 Haverport
Ridgeland, WA 99352

Telephone: *1-509-946-6897*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

From: Edwards, Dawn M NWP
Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2000 10:23 AM
To: 'Rick Martin'
Cc: Ferguson, Christine R NWP; Stanger, Stuart L NWP
Subject: RE: John Day Dam Draw Down

Rick, If we were to draw down John Day Reservoir, there would be months of notification preceding any actual action on the river. At this point, however, our preliminary recommendation is not to study drawdown of John Day any further, based on minimal biological benefits, some biological risks, and economic and social impacts. We foresee forwarding our report, including that recommendation, to Congress in summer 2000. We are in the middle of public meetings right now, and will be taking public comments into account as we complete our final report and recommendation in the next few months. We do not foresee a change in the recommendation at this time. If we did recommend further study, the next Phase would be a 4 or 5-year study, thus any actual action on the river would be many years in the future. And the next Phase could not begin until Congress both authorized further study, and appropriated the money to perform it.

I hope this lessens your concerns, and please, if you have any further questions, don't hesitate to e-mail me again, or you could call me at 503 808-4510.

Dawn Edwards, Public Affairs Office

-----Original Message -----

From: Rick Martin [mailto:Adventu999@email.msn.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2000 1:54 AM
To: Edwards, Dawn M
Subject: John Day Dam Draw Down

Dawn Edwards:

If a draw down does happen how can I find out (in advance) the schedule and time frames of when, and how much water will be spilled at the John Day Dam?

I would like to keep anglers in the area informed to help them with their fishing success as well as their safety.

Comments on John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study

PHYSICIAN:

RECORD NUMBER:

PATIENT NAME:

We need to save salmon & insure that
the species and all endangered species
remain - Save the Planet For our children.

Wendy S. Watson
302 N. Garden St.
Boise, ID 83706



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

John Day Drawdown Study has moved
to fast to congress without enough public
comment.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Sheila McPadden
PO Box 668
Peterburg AK 99833
Telephone: 907-742-3344

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



US Army Corps
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Thank you for a sensible recommendation!
For a decade we have argued the impacts,
the in-pool mortality, the peaking power, and
the lack of benefit from any JD Drawdown.
Finally, we see this data taken into account
and a sensible recommendation!*

Thanks again -

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Bud Mercer
46 Sonoma Rd
Prosser, WA 99350

Telephone: *509-894-4773*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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From: Charles E. Miller [ckmiller@eoni.cor,j
Sent: Sunday, March 12, 2000 10:12 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown

Re: John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

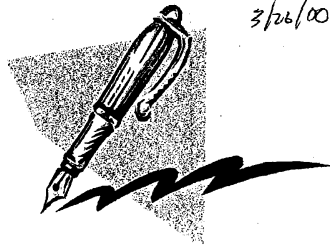
Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I live in the Hermiston, Oregon area and would encourage you to eliminate any further study of river drawdown or dam breaching measures. For the best opportunity to enhance salmon we need to improve existing bypass and fish transportation systems, restructure NMFS flow augmentation, and improve water management. This would provide the best opportunity to protect tribal fishing rights as well as the economy of the Pacific Northwest while providing for salmon survival. Thank you for your efforts in this study and allowing us to have the opportunity to comment.

Charles E. Miller
80171 Rivera Lane
Hermiston, Or. 97838



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



3/26/00

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I HAVE STUDIED MOST OF THE REPORT AVAILABLE, HAVE
DIGESTED PUBLIC INFO IN THE MEDIA & ATTENDED & CAREFULLY NOTED
OUR LOCAL COMMENTS ON THIS ISSUE. I AM OF THE OPINION THAT OUR
S.E. ANGLA FISHERIES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY ANY OF THE STUDY
ALTERNATIVES. THE DAM & ITS NAVIGATION & ECONOMIC BENEFITS
ARE WELL ESTABLISHED. IT IS FOOLISH TO WASTE TIME & MONEY
TO REDDIFY PUBLIC WORKS OF ANGLA-WIDE POTENTIAL BENEFITS.

OUR FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN BLITZED BY OPPONENTS OF THE DAMS
& THEY ARE MISINFORMED WHEN THEY CALL FOR REMOVAL OR
SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS OF THE EXISTING WATERWAYS - NO MATTER WHAT
IS ONE FISHERMAN'S INDIVIDUAL INCOME (ALL THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH)
WILL NOT CHANGE. OTHER INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS ON THE FISHERY
ARE FAR MORE DEVASTATING THAN THE COLUMBIA/SNAKE DAMS.

David L. Miller, P.E.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Bx 210351

ANGLA BAY AK 99821

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>

Telephone: 907 789 2989

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

A suggestion

I would like to suggest a compromise plan for breaching the high-head dams for saving the fish.

I recommend that a 42-inch diameter steel pipe be run through the bottom of a high-head hydro dam and that the pipe be run upstream above the dam several miles to the headwaters where the water enters the lake behind the dam. The pipe at the upstream end would be floated on a permanently installed barge which would allow a constant quantity of water to flow down-

stream and out the 42-inch pipe that penetrates the dam and thus discharges into the fore bay where it will attract the adult salmon by an adequate stream of flowing water. I know from experience that the salmon will swim up such a pipe if laid on the bottom of the lake at the correct slope. The adult salmon would swim out the end of the floated pipe into the lake upstream of the dam. The slope of the pipe may have to be changed at intervals in order to give the fish a periodic rest as they swim upstream.

In the spring or summer, when the smolts hatch in the lake, the smolts can be herded into the upstream end of the pipe by pulsating low-pressure air streams. Pulsating air streams are used at the entrance of nuclear power plants on Lake Michigan to prevent or reduce the number of Great Lakes fish entering the circulating water system of the power plant. The pipe would be equipped with a 42-inch ball valve to slowly close the line off when the occasion arises. The ball valve would allow free passage by salmon through the valve in the wide-open position without any obstructions. This ball valve could be slowly opened or closed with a pneumatic or electric operator. There will also be a need for additional fish hatcheries and fish-milking facilities.

I am a retired registered Wisconsin mechanical engineer with considerable experience in solving mechanical problems in nuclear power plants, irrigation pumping plants and in assisting or running model hydraulic turbine tests for such installations as the St. Lawrence Seaway, Fort Randall, Dallas Dam, International Boundary Commission and reversible pump turbine model tests.

I recommend that this compromise plan for breaching the dam be tested on one high-head dam first.

DONALD E. WEINBERG
Idaho Falls

FROM IDAHO FALLS

"POST REGISTER"

MARCH 7, 2000

*I think this is a
good suggestion!*

JAMES A. MILLER

637 STIMSON AVE

IDAHO FALLS, ID

83402

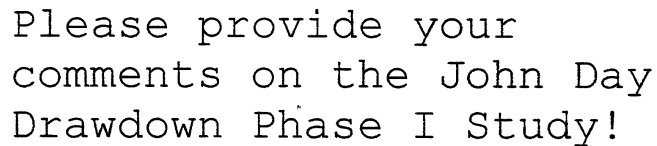
PHONE: 523-8974

*I love to fish for salmon
and steelhead but I'm not
for destroying the dams*

*I think most of the problem
is overhairst by commercial
fishermen and the Indians*

*P.S. I'm a Civil Engineer
graduate from U. of Colorado
1953*

*This comment letter applies
to all 4 processes! KSPeue*

[illegible]

My mailing address is:

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
mnminon @ Teleport.com

Sport Fishing Hatchery Harvest Wild Fish Recovery for River Fishermen.

Alternating fishing with NO fishing every other year. One year stalking a river for sport fishing with hatchery fish. The next year not stalking a river for wild fish recovery. The year the hatchery fish return, open to sport angling. The year the wild fish return, closed to all fishing. While one popular sport fishing river is closed for 1 year, another is alternately open to sport fishing for 1 year. People can alternate fishing different rivers for hatchery fish. Which would help limit the amount of economic loss in the sport fishing industry. While still allowing for full wild fish recovery. When wild fish recover on an every other year basis in sustainable levels. Wild fish brute stalk should replace hatchery brute stalk. Until both fished and non fished years are replaced with wild fish. With the hatchery system helping the wild fish's recovery. Effectively leap frogging wild fish recovery.

Make sure the 5 year cycle Chinook wild salmon spawning year is closed to promote recovery. Build up a brute stock so that 5 year cycle fish can come back to the rivers each year in stead of only 1 year in 5.

John Day Drawdown Phase I Report Comments

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

Industry's Part in SALMON and STEELHEAD RESTORATION

In order to keep Industry Competitive with the world market. It may be necessary to enact special tax incentives or credits. In order to pay for new equipment, to clean up and cool down water used then dumped into our rivers and streams. With low interest loans to meet the new requirements. Reverse Osmosis, and other water purification systems. Such as Dehydration systems or water Distillation systems for clean chemical free water back into our rivers. Since heat is now a realized form of water habitat degradation, helping to destroy endangered fish. HEAT PUMP Systems will have to be used. To draw heat out of the water, before putting the water back into our rivers and streams. Because of the current system of street drains, and sewage treatment plants plumbing water drains. Draining water out of our homes filled with all sorts of household cleaning chemicals, soaps, and food waste by-products. Combined with Chlorine water treatment for Drinking water safety. All of these chemical and man caused waste products. Will have to be removed from the water. Before it's put back into the river and stream system. To get our inland fresh water supplies clean again. And our Oceans clean again for the fish our food our fun our cash flow.

Sewage treatment, what a simple problem to solve. This Incinerator add is a couple of years old but you get the Idea. Problem solved. Now all we need is a tax right off written into law to affect a cleaner water solution. That only Leaves chemicals dumped down our drains and hot or warm water left to take care of. Legislative tax incentives could help pay for these costly improvements. By the Construction of large water purification systems to handle all of our plumbing and drainage systems.

These are all just ideas worthy of your consideration.

THANK YOU

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

Astoria's problem?

To many seals, sea lions hanging around tearing up private property, Boats, and just basically Lying around the docks rude and in the way. People just want to shoot them, kill them, thin the obnoxious herd. Why could there be so many of these animals here at this place Astoria. Their favorite food is taking a big bite out of a fishes belly to get at the blood and guts of the fish. The soft goey edible part of the fish. After all it's to hard to digest a whole fish full of spiney, prickly fish bones. Not good for the stomachs digestion. Gosh isn't there a fish processing plant at Astoria. So after they process and clean the fish for human consumption. What happens to the biological and blood waste of this fish processing plant. You know the fish guts, do they just simply Dump it into the Columbia River? What do you think those big obnoxious animals are there for, maby a free lunch. This area is a great well known Sturgeon fishing hole. Isn't chumming Illegal, Isn't dumping large quantities of Biological and blood waste into the lower Columbia River Illegal. Throwing fresh fish guts and blood into estuary's, bays, and into the lower parts of Rivers. Where seals and sealions are present is STUPID! Way up river away from these animals is ok and very good for the eco system. Also putting fish blood and guts back into the OCEAN. Say over a known crabbing crab bed area would be GREAT, SMART, and ENVIROMENTALLY CORRECT.

There outa be a Law.

A fishing boat brings in it's catch to be processed. then heads back out to catch more fish. Taking the fish blood and guts waste back out into the ocean to be dumped overboard for the crab beds. A simple real world, real time Solution.

Ever wonder if seals and sea lions while waiting for their free lunch. Snack on real live Salmon and Steelhead trying to make their way up river. Along with Smolts trying to make their way down river.

A SHAMEFULL WASTE!

Due to our transportation vehicles requiring fluids to operate. Gasoline, Diesel, Oil, Transmission Fluid, Gear Grease, power steering fluid, Brake fluid, Antifreeze, and windshield washer fluid. All having chemicals that leak out onto the roadways. Along with detergents and waxes for all of these vehicles. It will be necessary to install Roadside curbs along every road. Along with drainage piping systems. Draining all these fluids and water into holding ponds (with sealed membrane bottoms). Then routing the water through water purification plants. Before it's put back into our rivers and streams systems. If it's just allowed to go into the ground it pollutes the underground water supply and still ends up in the rivers systems, and our drinking water. Until we come up with all Bio- degradable fluids for our vehicles. Until we come up with all Bio-degradable chemicals for house hold products. We'll have to run everything through water purification plants.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123 U.S.A.

Clackamas River Hatchery Stocking????

In Estacada Lake made by River Mill DAM, and in North Fork Reservoir made by North Fork DAM. These Lakes are both on the main river way. Both feeding, rearing, and resting areas for WILD NATIVE STEELHEAD and SALMON SMOLTS. Mixing in hatchery Trout and allowing fishing in these areas is STUPID! Closing Both of these areas to fishing is necessary, to save ENDANGERED SPECIES. WILD STEELHEAD SMOLTS, WILD SILVER SMOLTS, WILD RARE SOCKEY SALMON SMOLTS ARE EXTREMELY RARE!!! All these fish exist in this river system. Chinook Salmon should be Catch and Release only, Above RIVER MILL DAM.

NO FISHING IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES!!!

GO FISH SOMEWHERE ELSE, IS BETTER FISH MANAGEMENT. Until they build a creek along side of these Lakes. With a WATER WALL FISH FENCE SYSTEM above and below the DAM's to guide fish, and fish smolts into the creeks, and around the Lakes and DAM's . Until then NO WATER PROPULSION DRIVE MOTOR BOATS ALLOWED IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES.

How many land locked LARGE TROUT live in the Inpoundment Lake behind CAZADERO DAM. That Feed on SMOLTS that get flushed through NORTH FORK DAM's generator turbines, and over this Dam's Spillway's Open this Lake to Trout fishing. With a 2 fish Limit 16" or larger. Allow row boats only, with a couple of boat launches one at each end of the lake. Currently a fish ladder completely bypasses this lake. Row Boat Rentals on this lake and on Faraday lake, proceeds to go to WILD CLACKAMAS RIVER FISH RECOVERY. This makes up for the Loss of the two more Sensitive Inpoundment Lakes. And Creates Exciting NEW FISHING OPPORTUNITIES!

THANK YOU.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

P.G.E. FISH ENHANSMENT PROGRAM?

On the Clackamas River they don't have a good one! They have a fisherman appeasement program. Modeled after the B.P.A.'s BIOLOGICAL FISH INEFFECTIVENESS PROGRAMS. Fish Ladders, Fish Traps, Trucking Fish over Dams. Dumping them behind the dams lakes, and in the rivers, sometimes. Which always disorients the fish. Dump the fish in a Dams Lake with little or no water current flow. How do they know which way to swim without water flow, they're RIVER Fish not lake fish. That's ok right, because they supplement the loss of WILD FISH RUNS! With Hatchery fish raised in ASPHALT REARING PENS. Because of over logging and muddy rivers, choking oxygen and neuterant starved fish eggs. In mud covered gravel spawning beds. When they transport these fish out of the fish traps, and into the trucks. Ever wonder if any of these fish end up in peoples freezers. Who watches for that! Ever wonder why P.G.E. and other Utilities are wanting to sell their small dams and their small power generating dams. They don't want the Liability, or the BAD PUBLIC RELATIONS LIABILITY. They don't seem to care about the fish. They don't seem to want to fix the problem. They don't even know how to define what the problem is, with their series of hydro dams. For optimum fish enhansment passage up river. I've fished on the Clackamas River for years. So I am going to tell you what's wrong, and how to fix it. Lets start with the first dam on the lower river. RIVER MILL DAM, The generator turbin exit water, on the dams north side of the dam. The fish Ladder exits just south of the turbins off to the side, in the middle of the dam. It takes the fish a long time to find the fish ladder. Simply because most of the water current flows out of the generators turbin exit tubes. Fish follow the main current flow up the river. So they basically stack up for about a month or so. Not able to find their way up river. When they do find there way up the fish ladder and over the dam. The fish find themselves in a dammed up Lake. With little to no water current flow. Not able to follow the river flow, their stuck there again for another month. Until they find their way up to the next dam. Faraday dam, which is a dammed up lake along side of the Clackamas, not across it. That slows the fish up by a couple of weeks. Because they are trying to follow the main waters current flow out of the dams generators turbin exit tubes. Next please read the Paper Water Wall Fish Fence, to solve these problems. The whole thing boils down to BAD WATER HYDROLOGICS! The next problem is Cazadero Dam a non-power generating dam across the Clackamas River. A water impoundment dam used to feed faraday lake by an underground culvert pipe, feeding a canal that feeds the lake. This is a great dam to me. Because it diverts most of the Clackamas river into Faraday lake. Leaving a smaller series of rapids and pools., for excellent Salmon and Steelhead Fishing. At least it used to be. Until that great flood wiped out my secret fishing spot. The water hydrologics of a flood are awsome destructive. That kind of water hydrologics moves giant boulders around like they are made out of balsa wood. Nobody knows what causes a massive flood every 100 years or so. But everyone knows why the rivers are no longer pristine and clear. Everyone knows why the river muddies up every time it rains a couple of inches. Over Logging, and not replanting trees quickly enough. A Rain Forrest's Trees and tree roots hold back alot of rain water and topsoil. From being flushed into the rivers. NOT ANYMORE! REPLANT ALL OF THOSE TREES! It's to bad they couldn't have made homes and buildings out of metal studs instead of out of wood studs. Loggers can become construction workers, Rebuilding AMERICA! Or maby they can replant all of the trees they cut down first. I would like to see P.G.E. and the forrest service replace all of that great pocket water for the fish and the fishermen. Rebuild the river bottom with the proper Boulders, Rocks, and Gravel replacement below Cazadaro DAM. After they fix the Dams Problems.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
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U.S.A.

Cazadero's Dam Problems.

The culvert that feeds Faraday lake sucks alot of wild smolts into the lake. With no way for them to get back into the river, except through the turbines of Faraday Dam. Winter and spring water run off has so much high water flow now due to over logging. That the water FLOW between Cazadero Dam and Faraday Dam. Floods making this area Impassable for most fish. The next Dam up river North Fork Dam. Every time it floods water spills over the spillway. Flushing smolts down river over the spillway and into Faraday lakes culvert, into the lake and through Faraday Dams generators turbines. Or Flushed over Cazadero's spillways. How many wild fish can live through that! Do you trust P.G.E.'s Leadership to do the right thing. Based on how they've run their Dams system in the past and present. Maybe NO! The only way a few fish make it through all that. Is the fish ladder between the up river side of North Fork Dam and the down river side of Cazadero Dam. Not many fish find it during high water and flooding. It's the longest fish ladder in the world. Since fish follow the main flow of water current. P.G.E. took possession of the old main road between these three Dams along with all of the land around the river in this area. How did they do that? When there were no public hearings or bidding process on this property! The land and roadway used to be public property of great value. What did they pay for the property to remove it from public view, and from public state ownership for fun and recreation. The main road rebuilt now takes most people completely away from these Dams. The old road, tear it out between North Fork and Cazadero Dams. Then replace it with a creek with the same amount of water flow that runs through the Clackamas river below Cazadero Dam along side of Faraday lake during normal summer water flows. The creek should be between the up river side of the North Fork Dam as far away from this dam as practical for its inlet. And exit just below Cazadero Dam. Now look at the WATER WALL FISH FENCE LETTER for guiding fish into the new man made north fork creek. Like water jets in a Jacuzzi without the bubbles a pressurized water wall to guide the fish to the new man made north fork creek, and keep the fish away from the north fork dam. Then remove the longest concrete fish ladder in the world. Underneath this creek should be a culvert buried in the ground. That starts at the up river side of the north fork dam. With the water entrance of this culvert right at the dam. With the doorway to it controlled by a water float switch. To open when water levels rise preventing water from spilling over the dams spillways during high water and flooding. The culvert should drain into the lake made by River Mill Dam. By connecting smaller pipes to the culvert a stream or current of water can drain into the lake all along the entire length of the lake towards the dam. For river current flow inside the calm lake for the fish to follow up stream. READ WATER FISH FENCE LETTER. With another shorter culvert added to drain the lake of River Mill Dam, like the above system. To keep water from going over the spillways. A water wall fish fence would be used in the lake, away from the dam to keep the fish away from the dam and it's turbines. You would also have to put in a man made but natural creek with its inlet above the water current fish fence away from the dam. With another water current wall fish fence. To keep the fish away from the exit water flow from the turbines. And guide the fish by the water flow towards the new man made natural river mill creek. Then remove the old fish ladder. It's stupid to put a fish ladder in the middle of the dam. And have it exit by the turbines water exit. Along with the entrance to the old fish ladder comes out by the entrance to the generator turbines. REALLY REALLY STUPID FOR WILD FISH SMOLTS SURVIVAL!!! Close the lake made by River Mill Dam to all trout fishing PERMINANTLY!! TROUT FISHING ON ALL RIVERS CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY!! It sure would be easy to fix this DAM Problem for the fish. But are they going to spend the money? Fish Biologists in the field managing the rivers spawning beds, and making new ones in the river. Not managing asphalt hatcheries after these changes take place.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
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U.S.A.

A DAM GOOD EXAMPLE FOR A WILD STEELHEAD AND SALMON RECOVERY SOLUTION PROGRAM
COPPER DAM OWNED AND OPERATED BY PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY.

How can wild Steelhead and Salmon Smolts Survive getting through this Dam? A spillway system with a steel drum on top of it, to regulate spillway water flow. With just enough water flow going between the two (Fish Follow Main Current Water Flow). To squish smolts on the upper side of this dam, between the steel drum and the concrete spillway. Or they can get sucked into the flume going to Powerdales generators turbines. It looks like there are fish screens there but I cant really tell . If they are everyone knows fish screens kill some fish. Arrow 3 looks like the flume, water fall where the smolts exit the fish screens. Bad move, fish follow the main water flow. The smolts that survive the screen and shoot out this exit flume. Are greeted by hungry steelhead, they eat minnows in the ocean, and they eat minnows in the river. You've got bad water hydraulics at your dam for fish passage. Not enough current flow to direct the fish to the fish ladder. Please read water wall fish fence. Next the fish ladder intake is terrible. Fish Follow the main currents flow of the river. Smolts will never find this dead water inlet. Native steelhead don't Die after spawning the first time. They can't make it down the river and to the ocean if they can't find the fish ladder intake. Fish follow the main flow of water current. The fish ladder intake should be away from the dam. In the next hole up river. The fish ladder intake should be a natural creek along side the river. Above the rivers flood plane. Then end up in a large calm water pool. With a water wall fish fence Installed in the pool to guide the fish in and out of the fish ladder intake. In this way the fish would never even be around the dam to be injured or killed. The same thing could be done for the fish ladder intake below and away from the dam. Enclosed is a water wall fish fence design for your study.

If you don't Believe that bad water hydraulics Kill Fish, buy a few underwater Infra-red cameras. To see what the fish are doing in the water around the dam, that's an interesting fish trap you've got there. It's an excellent Idea to not allow hatchery fish beyond this point. And good public relations for a fisherman appeasment program. Supplemental hatchery fish replacement can never make up for the Decline and Eventual Loss of a WILD FISH RUN caused by a dam. Similar Letters have been going out to the B.P.A. and P.G.E. so your not the only one being picked on. We all need our fish runs back, for Receration, for fun, for food. That means alot of cash flow back into our communities. You can start to make this happen by fixing your dam. This SIMPLE FIX, will have an Awsum Public Relations Potential.

Also you need a COMPUTER WEB SIGHT to show what your doing for your community and the fish runs. With Links to the B.P.A. , The Department of Fish and Game, The Columbia River Inter Tribal Fish Commision. Along with all of the other privatly owned dams and utilities. So you can share information for Wild Fish Runs Enhansment, and Dam improvements. To date I don't know of any companys that privatly own Dams. Have any sutch COMPUTER WEB SIGHTS. You could be the first!



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
3909 HALLS FERRY ROAD
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180-4199

March 27, 1999

Environmental Laboratory

Mr. Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

We have received a copy of your letter to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, concerning ways to improve the fish passage around dams of the Columbia River system. Although the dam you reference, Copper Dam, is not a Corps of Engineers dam, we are aware of similar concerns for fish passage at many of the dams in the Columbia River system. This concern for fish passage, as shared by all the Federal agencies in the region, has led to a number of investigations to design more efficient fish passage devices at these dams. The results of these investigations are shared with the state and local governments for their use with their projects.

We have reviewed your idea to use hydraulic jets to channel the fish into the fish ladders for passage around the dam. A similar alternative has been proposed by the fishery scientists working on this problem. This alternative involves generating a train of vortices to guide the fish into the fish ladder instead of the "water wall" as you suggest. In addition, many research efforts are currently underway in both Federal and academic laboratories in the region to investigate the relationship between the hydraulic flow field and fish behavior, with the idea to modify the flow field to enhance fish passage. As you have correctly observed, the key to a successful fish passage system will rely on the use of hydraulic systems.

Your letter also mentioned the need for a web site to display information relative to this fish passage issue in the Columbia River. The Corps of Engineers maintains a web page that describes fish migration in the Columbia River and the programs designed to enhance fish passage at the Corps of Engineers dams. You may locate the web page at <http://www.nwd.usace.army.mil/ps/>.

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-2-

I thank you for your suggestions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call my point of contact, Dr. Richard E. Price at (601) 634-2667.

Sincerely,



Robin R. Cababa
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director

Copy furnished:
Mr. John Kranda
Program Management
Portland District

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

TO ROBIN R. CABABA
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director.

Thank You very much for your return Letter to me. Your Fisheries Scientists have a very bright Idea of using a generated water flow train of vortices to allow fish to follow. But it should be inside of a water wall fish fence guidance system. This would greatly improve fish movement and prevent Fish Loss, due to the Lack of containment away from Dams. The statement Fish follow the main flow of current, has exceptions. Fish for the most part will take the Least path of resistance, to conserve energy. They will shoot down river in water current occasionally resting in calm water. When heading for the Ocean. When heading up the river they will skirt along the edge of the fast moving water current. To conserve energy, and take the Least path of resistance. But without the natural method of using water hydraulics for controlled containment away from Dams. Fish can and will swim any where, wandering through out a river's waterway system. Facing Potential Death or injury at each of the mechanized machines we call a Dam, in our rivers systems.

Once again Thank You for your acknowledgment. That using streams of water current flow, that will rely on the use of hydraulic systems. Is the Key to a successful Fish Passage System.

THANK YOU!
Allan V. Minor

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(916) 653-4899
(916) 653-5040 Fax

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fish and Game Commission

March 11, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter transmitting your ideas concerning improved fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. Your information has been provided to the California Department of Fish and Game's Engineering Section for its evaluation.

On behalf of the Commission, thank you for taking the time to provide your ideas on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert R. Treanor".

Robert R. Treanor
Executive Director

cc: LB Boydston, Intergovernmental Affairs Office
Water and Aquatic Habitat Conservation Branch

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

I VOTE!

I can hardly wait for the day when someone, Sponsors a Petion Drive to make all of the appointed fish and game officials elected into office by popular VOTE based on progressive inovative thinking and actions. And Responsible to the VOTERS for their directions and their actions. Instead of mearly being appointed year after year with no accountability. I VOTE! If nobody complains nothing will change. And what about the Forrest Service.Lets change all of the appointed positioons to VOTED into office positions.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife

28655 Hwy 34
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone (541) 757-4263
FAX (541) 757-4102



February 25, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 S.E. Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Allan V. Minor:

Thank you for your ideas about how to improve fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. I found them to be new and innovative. However, the staff at this facility is not involved in fish passage issues so I forwarded your ideas to our Engineering Section in Portland.

Sincerely,

Thomas Nickelson
Program Leader
Western Oregon Research and Monitoring

December 7, 1998

Allan Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123-8349

Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND
WILDLIFE



FISH DIVISION

Dear Mr. Minor:

lots of Thank you for your recent letter regarding construction of "natural" river ~~along~~ Along side of the Columbia and Willamette rivers as an alternative to restoring wild salmon and steelhead in the basin. As you know, over the last several years our agency has been cooperating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in studies to look at the biological and economic benefits of various options to recover Columbia Basin fish stocks including breaching of the four Snake River dams, surface bypass systems, improved transportation of juvenile fish, and increased flow augmentation from the Snake River. ~~Because smolts are close to the surface~~

Preliminary results from these studies have shown that breaching of the four Snake River projects (removal of earthen portions of the dams so the river would flow naturally) would provide the highest likelihood of recovering the listed salmon species. Construction of natural rivers ~~along~~ along the Columbia were earlier proposed but not carried forward for further study because of the many biological and engineering problems that would be created. For example, based on many years of fish passage studies on both small and large rivers, it was realized that it would be virtually impossible to design passage facilities to safely divert the many juvenile and adult fish into a canal and maintain conditions to allow safe passage to the ocean and the many tributaries for spawning. It would be very difficult to construct the necessary juvenile fish screens and adult passage facilities at each tributary and meet established fish passage criteria and would be extremely costly. ~~Simple solution, a water wall fish fence with the use of hydrolic water jets to channel fish for safe passage~~

I agree with you that breaching of the four Snake River dams may sound like a radical action to restore fisheries in the Columbia Basin, but the best available science indicates that is what is needed to recover the stocks. By the end of next year the decision makers will weigh these fishery benefits against the economic effects caused from breaching of the dams including impacts to power generation, navigation, and irrigation.

Ocean fisheries are now regulated by various international treaties and gill net fisheries that intercepted thousands of salmon destined for U.S. waters have generally been phased out. Today, ocean salmon fisheries by the nations are

John A. Kitzhaber
Governor



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Mr. Allan Minor
December 7, 1998
Page 2

mainly confined to within 200 but most within 50 miles of their jurisdictional area. Oregon chinook salmon are intercepted by fisheries off Alaska and Canada but those fisheries are also managed through international treaties. Fisheries off of Oregon, Washington and California are regulated through the Pacific fishery management council. Although harvest management must play a role in restoration of salmon runs, all available data shows that harvest in the ocean or rivers are not significant factors in the decline of salmon nor stand alone as restoration tools.

Although many fisherman believe that orange or red painted motor boat propellers or pumps attract fish, there is no scientific evidence to demonstrate that this is true. Fish may be attracted by the coloration, but it is likely that the engine noise or turbulence from the motors would serve to keep fish at a distance. Studies have been done in Alaska as well as here in Oregon to look at the effects of jet boats on juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead. These studies have shown that jet boats do not entrain juveniles in any significant numbers (largely because jet boats are * usually in deep water) or cause significant injury or stress due to motor noise or wave action. The biggest area of concern is the effects of jet boats on incubating salmon eggs. A study done in Alaska has shown that jet boats driven in shallow water (ex: 3 inches) can injure and kill salmon eggs due to pressure changes caused by the pumps. I would not expect this to be a major concern in the Northwest because juveniles generally emerge in the spring/early summer when there should be adequate water depths in main channel areas used by jet boats.

I do appreciate your interest in Columbia River salmon issues and please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. *Written Response Requested on ALL PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN LETTERS sent to your office*

Sincerely, *small minnow smolt fish swim along the surface of rivers, looking for bugs and food.*

Douglas A. DeHart
Douglas A. DeHart
Chief of Fisheries

*Jet Boats ARE shallow draft
boats*

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

To everyone I've written Letters to regarding Fish Passage, Please read the following.

TO JAMES W. GREER
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR

I read the article called the Salmon Restoration Efforts Spawn Innovative Approaches To Hatchery Management. In The Oregon Wildlife Magazine, March, April issue.

I see you Like my new Inventive Advanced Technology. I created to meet the needs of modern day Wild Fish Management. It's called The Water Wall Fish Fence. The New system uses jets of water to control the movement of smolts, Salmon and Steelhead in water. I hope you don't mind but I sent the same information to California, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Fish and Game Departments. And to a couple of Research centers in states back east. I also sent it to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and to several States, State SENATORS. I sent it to P.G.E. They SENT IT BACK TO ME, LABELED RETURN TO SENDER. I can only gess that it's due to their lack of interest on the subject. Of solving fish passage problems around DAMS. I sent it to Pacific Power and Light, and Private DAM Owners. So it Looks like you'll have allot of Competition out there. To get this system out there and up and running to save our fish.

I am very impressed that you used my advanced innovative technology (Pressurized water jets, WATER WALL FISH FENCE) on a smaller scale. In an automated fin-clip machine for Hatchery fish.

* A very mutch APPRECIATED written response, with a THANK YOU, for my innovative new technology of Pressurized Water Jets (Water Wall Fish Fence) . To control fish movement in water, written into the letter, would be greatly appreciated. It's something I could Proudly hang on my wall the rest of my life. I SPORT FISH. *

I believe this system will solve the fish passage problem of Fish movement around DAMS. I would Like the Opinion of Fisheries Biologists, and Engineering EXPERTS. I VERY MUTCH VALUE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND OPINIONS.

As for the statements of Dough Dehart. There's allot of finger pointing going on. That was never the intent, sometimes one has to sture up the pot a little bit, take two steps back and see what happens. A leader can never lead, unless he or she first Listens to the publics comments. Because allot of us do understand the Issues, and have productive input to help solve our problems. So if that causes a little Adrenaline shock to the system. Well I say thats just a way to get the Brain moving a little quicker, to solve OUR Problems. All we can do is to keep trying again and again until we get it right.

THANK YOU

* How about a written response from everyone I've written to, with a THANK YOU, I've got a big wall. *

To: National Marine Fisheries Services
Attention: Will Stelle Regional Director

What to do about the seal problem feeding on our valuable Salmon and Steelhead runs. Try to keep them out of the bays and rivers, much as possible. Don't give them a place to rest along the docks set up electric fences like a farmer would use to control his cattle or pigs. This would force the seals back out into the ocean to hunt for food. Let them rest on an ocean beach or rocks not in the bays. Get a federal exemption for doing this. They will still feed in the bays some of the time. But they are basically lazy animals laying around most of the day and hunting for food where ever its easiest. Let them hunt in the oceans limit there access to the bays resting beaches. Put the electric fencing on floats along the estuary and bay beaches to allow for tidal changes. Motion detectors detectors to control electric fences on docks, or maybe photocells, break a beam powers up the electric fence . If we don't save the fish runs there won't be any fish for us or the seals , sea lions to eat!!

Allan Minor
2713 SE Meadowlark dr.
Hillsboro Or 97123
E-mail amminor@earthworld.com

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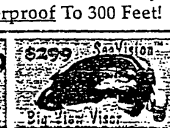
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Florida 33706

John Day Dam Draw down (STUPID!)

Install underground Max Train style tunnels dug out. Start at the down river side of John Day Dam. Install Underground water tubes, parallel to the river on the Washington side. With water entrance gate control to vary the amount of water flow. The water flow tunnels end up at the Washington side of the Dalles Dam. Install side Dams and dig out the entire flat platue area east of Dalles Port. Creating a new Dalles Port Impoundment lake. To generate Electricity. Then Draw down The Dalles Dam. Repair all of the cracks in the concrete of this massive structure Dig out The Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake (Dredging) at full water Draw Down. To enlarge the Depth of the lake. Enough to have the same volume of water in the lake. Enough to lower the surface of the lake enough to cause a free flowing river again. Between a pool made below John Day Dam and below the head of The Dalles Dam Impoundment Lake. Which would be a way's below CELILO FALLS. Opening up a Free Flowing River section for spawning Salmon. And Native American Fishing at CELILO FALLS. Meeting Treaty Requirements Previously signed with Sovereign Native Americans. What will this country's Government do when the Sovereign Native American Indian Tribes. Ask for all of their Land back due to a Breach of Contract. Commerce Law. When all of the wild Salmon become Extinct.

While all of this Dam and river construction is going on. A man made river built beside the Columbia should be free flowing. Combined with a water wall fish fence technology system, to guide the fish runs out of the lower Columbia river. Below this constriction project, into the man made river, and around the construction and the dredging project above the Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake. Then back into the Columbia river the fish go, from the man made river inlet a way's above the Dalles Dam Impoundment lake. In a calm pool, with a water wall fish fence installed below the man made river's inlet. To prevent the fish runs from getting back down into the Dalles Impoundment lake area where the work is being done. This should prevent any migratory fish loss. Installing new Dams along side of the river, this will create more commerce and enhance fish runs. Go look at P.G.E.'s Dams on the Clackamas river. Faraday Dam, Along Side of the Clackamas river. Fed by an underground pipe from Cazzadero Dam.

Enhanced Casn Flow into the Economy, with Fish Recovery, with Native American Nation's Sovereign Treaty Rights Upheld, Sport Fishing Enhanced, New Power Generating Facilities.

ALL BY INSTALLING A NEW SIDE LAKE DAM, FED OFF OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER!

Suggested Solutions
Alian V. Minor

Common Sense Habitat Enhancement Replacement

Cutting in estuary side river sloughs for wild fish recovery spawning. Making them flood proof. Water fed by ground water seepage. With no up river opening preventing preventing flooding. Side peninsula between main river and estuary spawning sloughs must be above the high water flood plain. Preventing dirty flooding fast water from flowing into the spawning beds, preventing eggs from oxygen starvation. With gravel bottom round river rocks installed, for a natural sustainable, reusable fish enhanced environment. Have these side water spawning beds built on a steep enough incline to prevent main river flood river water from backing up this side inlet. The State of Washington is already starting to do this. THANK YOU! That's a Wild fish Hatchery! Do Not use ASPHALT Hatchery fish smolt holding ponds anymore. Look at the MSD'S sheet for asphalt, for it's chemical make up, To see the chemical hazards involved. I am not against our government or government regulations. I am against stupid! Maybe we just need to phase out some of the old polices. While bringing in NEW polices that actually work towards sustainability, with renewable resources.

Why can't public broadcasting TV put the N.M.F.S. meetings and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers meetings on television. For public involvement and understanding everyone's concerns. So everyone can see and give input for alternate solutions for fish runs enhancements and sustainability. New fresh ideas, instead of dam removal.

It would have been better if these meetings could have been scheduled on Saturdays or better yet on a Sunday afternoon. Most of us that work in the private sector, work 5 to 6 days a week. So we can support our families and pay our taxes, so that you can have a job. If we don't work the flow of money shuts down. I am against stupid! Keep the money and the rivers flowing. With a crystal clear vision for the future.

It's hard work running against the current and a lot of big fun. That's what the Fish are all about and that's what America is about!

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

Since Adult Salmon and Steelhead and smolt fallow along the bank edges of the Columbia river. Because there is little current flow to follow in dammed impoundment lakes. Open culverts or access points to side river ponds slow down fish migration. There is only one way in and out . This slows down their migration. Making them exposed to longer periods of time being exposed to predators. Maybe these ponds should be closed off. That are between the river and the rail road line and the freeway. an option would be to install a set of water wall fish fences in parallel to each other wide enough to handle fish run migrations. Installed all the way up the river. Between the dams. With pressurized water wall current flow. To keep predators out, to keep fish runs in. With a lesser amount of current inside the parallel water wall fish fences. Effectively putting river current flow back into damned impounded lakes. Even if it cost the entire electrical out put of one generator for each dam. In order to drive the electrical pump motors. To run these man made pressurized water current flows for the water wall fish fence system. It would be worth the cost. The cash flow returns from increased fish runs should perpetrate a hole new economic base. Based on sustainable fish runs.

Suggested solutions,

Allan V. Minor

Harvest

Commercial Gill Nets

Native American Indian Gill Nets

CLOSED COLUMBIA RIVER, SNAKE RIVER, DESCHUTES RIVER!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Pick rivers and streams that have no wild or endangered fish runs on them. Allow fishing for hatchery fish only increase the hatchery production for the purpose of TREATY RIGHTS. Ocean harvest closed to net systems. Enforce the 200 mile limit to foreign fishing vessels. Line and hook set line fishing only for commercial fishing, ALTERNATING YEARS. Fishing one year for one species, not fishing for that species the next year, while fishing for a completely different species. Alternating fish stalks each year should allow for fish harvest sustainability, limiting fish tonnage take. should allow for sustainable renewable fishing resources. The alternative is ecological species extinction. They die off, We die off. Stupid! Better yet commercial enterprise which sells fish should grow their own fish to sell. Fish wheel technology with modern improvements could be used to replace all commercial fish net systems in rivers. A water wall fish fence in a river could guide fish into a fish wheel. The fish wheel puts the fish into a live well holding pond where wild fish are released back into the river system and hatchery fish are harvested. Effectively allowing each country to harvest there own fish.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

WATER WALL FISH FENCE

Stainless Steel dock pylons installed in the water pyle driven into the river bed. With water jets tightly installed vertically inline along the steel upright pipe. Pipes placed inline with water jets all facing one direction. Electric water pumps, force water into the vertical pylons, forcing pressurized jets of water current to flow out of the pipes. Causing a solid wall of pressurized moving water current. The last pylon should be replaced with a V shaped vertical pylon. Next to the shore line of the main river. Just down river from the inlet to the small man made river. This would be used to deflect the current flow of the pressurized water. So that most of the pressurized water current would deflect back into the main impoundment pool of water behind the dam. The rest of the water current would flow towards the small man made natural river around the dam. The V shaped pylon should also be electric motor driven in order to rotate. To change the amount and direction of the current flow, as it splits flowing across the V. A small amount of added wave water current flow on the up river side of the water wall fish fence. Would enhance water flow and fish movement towards the small river's inlet. It will be nessary to also install a calm covered side pool attached to the small man made river around the dam. In order to direct steelhead and salmon smolt into this holding area for containment. So they can survive predator attacks, such as birds or other fish. This must be done in order to release these smolts back into the river at NIGHT. This is when fish mainly travel anyway. When there's cool water. Small and large fish move at NIGHT in darkness away from Predators EYES, and hide during daylight. They move according to the TIDES, caused by the gravity waves of the moon.

This Water Wall Fish Fence system should be used in a calm impoundment lake above a dam. And in a calm pool of water below a dam. Used to prevent fish from coming into close contact with dam turbines and spillways. Also used to guide fish around dams by way of a small man made river beside the river around the dam. Water flow into the small river can be regulated the same way concrete fish ladder inlet water flow is now regulated.

FISH FOLLOW CURRENT FLOW!

Most 'smolt won't go into an inlet to a concrete fish ladder. Because the inlet is dead calm water with no current to guide the fish into the inlet. Instead they go through turbines inlets, spillway inlets and locks inlets. Every where there's current flow. Adult steelhead and salmon should be kept away from SMOLT'S. Since they look like hearing and smelt. They will eat them! This can be accomplished by installing under water infra red cameras. To see when the adult fish are not present, or the least amount present. Before releasing the smolts at NIGHT.

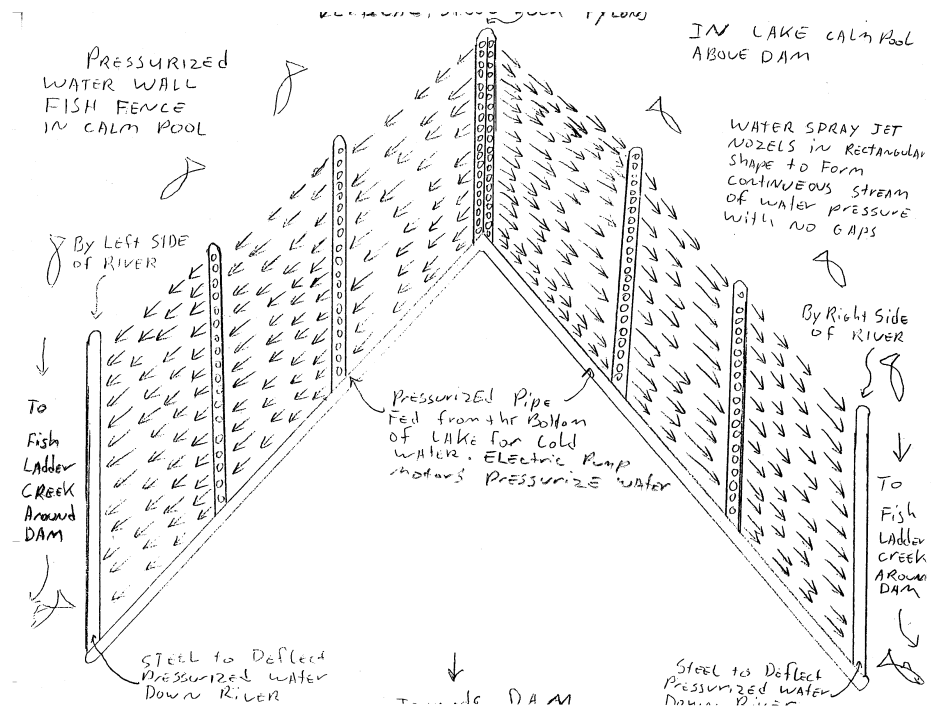
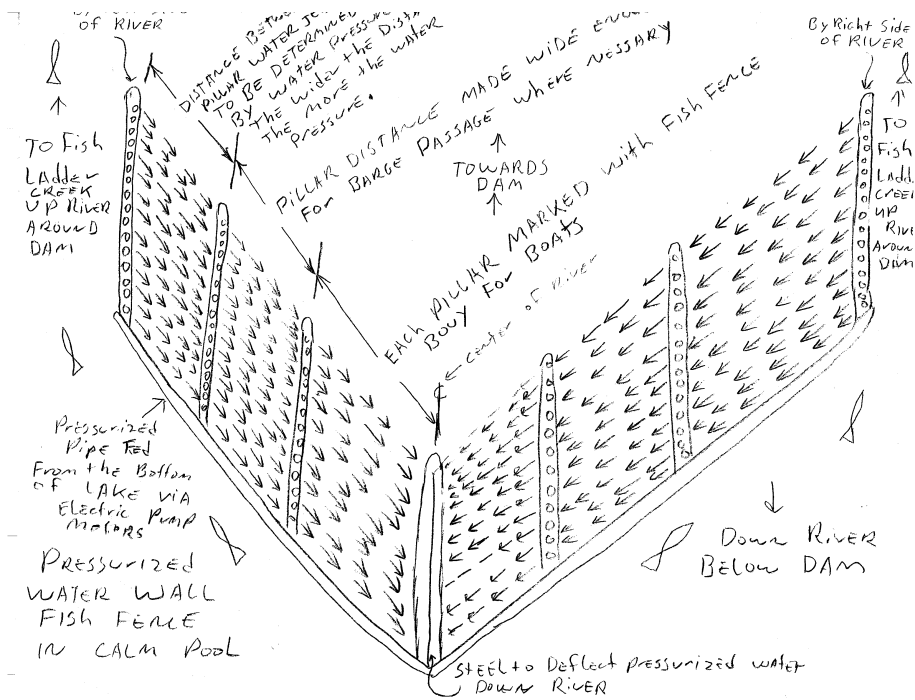
Pressurized Water Wall Fish Fence Pylons can be made to look like natural rock out cropping. The same way the artists made the man made rock aquariums at Newport.

Simple Solutions, Common Sense Compromise, NO DAM REMOVAL'S, With Economic Enhancement

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE!

UNION LABOR BUILDS AMERICA WITH A LIVING WAGE FOR FAMILYS.
WE DON'T TEAR IT APPART.

SUGESTED SOLUTIONS
Allan V. Minor



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WATER WALL FISH FENCE !

There is another way to direct the fish around the Dams and their Turbines.
USING WATER HYDROLOGICS ! A pressurized stream of water inside of the dams stagnant up river Lake. By using a pressurized piping system in the lake. To form pressurized streams of water combined together to form a wall of pressurized water. Shooting pressurized water under the water of the lake like fire fighters water cannons, towards the fish ladder at a high enough pressurized wall of water to prevent the fish from wanting to cross the pressurized stream and to guide the fish towards the fish ladder, away from the turbines. the same thing can be done at the bottom side of the dam to direct the fish towards the fish ladder. You can use electric powered water pumps. Or you may be able to use the exit tubes on the down river side of the dam to pressurize the underwater water cannons forming the under water wall of current. In long slow moving or stagnant lakes behind dams. You could even install 2 pressurized walls of water inside the lake. To form an underwater river current inside the lake to guide the fish. This would also keep predator fish out of this SALMON AND STEELHEAD SUPER HIGHWAY!
Install a pressurized water roof and you've just solved the bird predator problem!!
Drawing water off of the bottom of the dammed lake to feed the water cannons would also provide cold water for the fish. Witch is now a problem without this system.
Consider the Possibilities! You'll still have to replace lost spawning beds due to dam construction. By building a smaller river beside the Columbia for graveled spawning beds in some areas.

Fish Follow Current Flow

Water drive boat propulsion systems cause water to be forced through jet pump impellers, and standard propellers. How many gallons per hour, per minute, and at what rate of speed flow through these blender blades? Don't fish and fish food live in this water? Isn't water circulated through marine motors for cooling putting heat back into the water. Isn't exhaust from these motors pumped into the water. WHY? Wouldn't it be better to go to air drive propulsion systems, instead of water drives. A Hover Craft system replacing the current barge, shipping transport systems in our rivers. Would enhance the Northwest Economy. ASTORIA would become a major shipping port again, with Portland still a major inland port. All new ramp docking systems would have to be built, for the hover craft. With no dredging nessary in the Columbia Estuary, or the Willamette river. Spend the money on a Hover Craft system, instead of Dredging the Estuary river bottom. To mutch noise from the hovercraft fan blades? Not if a speaker system putting out the opposite sound frequency of the noise the fans put out is used. This would effectively cancel out any excessive noise levels.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

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SIMPLE SOLUTIONS!

REPLACE BARGES WITH HOVER CRAFT!

Like the ones they use to cross the English Channel. Modified to move wheat. They can Travel over Deep Water, Shallow Water, and over Land. A Barge Cannot. Because of the Noise, make the Hover craft Travel at Night. They are alot faster than a water drive propulsion system, They're an Air Powered Propulsion System. With no water drive propeller or jet pump impellers. Sucking small minnow, Smolts fish to death. And you'll never have another Barge run aground in the Columbia River again.

PROBLEM SOLVED FOR GRAIN TRANSPORT.

Build these Hover craft here in the UNITED STATES, and you've just created another TAX PAYING INDUSTRY, how about it, Boeing.

AMERICA CREATES JOBS, with Imaginative New Innovative Ideas.
Negative Attitudes Tearing Apart Industries. Only Leads To UNEMPLOYMENT.

THANK YOU.

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JET AND PROP BOATS !!

With the wide spread loss of WILD STEELHEAD AND SALMON RUNS in many rivers. Along with the Federal Government now starting to List alot of these fish runs in the ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT! This means that any people or Industries that kill or injure these fish can be fined Large amounts of Money and or recieve JAIL TIME. Since the question has been brought up of. How many SALMON AND STEELHEAD, SMOLT MINNOW FISH are injured or killed by boat motor exhaust, pumped into the water, propellers, and jet pumps. Read the article on predator birds, which shows the shallow depths at which minnow smolt fish. Feed on bugs falling into the water, and how predator birds feed on these fish in shallow water. Small fish stay close to the surface to feed. People are wondering if you have set up a testing facility at lake X. A channel (full of squaw fish minnows) 2 feet deep, (a notorious predator of SALMON AND STEELHEAD SMOLT MINNOWS). So you could run a jet boat over the fish. Then you could run a separte test on a prop boat over the fish at different speeds. With a couple of underwater infra-red cameras attached to the boats hull looking at the boats water drive. to see how mutch dammage to minnow fish smolts (1 to 12 inches). These water drive propulsion systems, cause, or don't cause. With the high popularity of river jet boats in the northwest. In ever increasing numbers. One wonders if this is helping along the extinction of entire runs of salmon and steelhead unique to each rivers wild runs of fish. Even a small percentage of fish loss due to this, would be unexceptical. With the large number of boats now in the rivers, and the small numbers of wild fish left. There needs to be some sort of solution to save these baby fish. Unless you can come up with some sort of a fish deflection method. To keep minnow smolts from being sucked into jet pump impellers and propeller blades. You may want to consider compleatly redesigning boat motor propulsion systems. A possible solution might be to use two small turbo props in the AIR not the water like in a v-tol aircraft (Moller International). This would be alot better solution than people not being allowed to run power boats in rivers anymore.

Boat motor Exhaust should be pumped into the AIR Not into the WATER , we don't need the water heated up and poluted by boat motor exhaust. Which can only degrade water quality and FISH HABITAT!



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FISH HATCHERYS

To LATE the Commercial OCEAN Fishing Industry has already OVER HARVESTED the OCEANS FISH. I already BOYCOT store bought Fish. The OCEANS FISH ECO SYSTEM is on the verge of TOTAL COLLAPSE. Waiting 6 years to reduce the size of the commercial fishing fleet. Will be to little to late and way to destructive. The fish hatcherys have to stay. While we reinvent fish production methouds.

How to fix the problem.

All of the river side ponds, lakes, and estuaries. Formed when railroad road beds were layed down, and highways were put in place. Alot of these have fresh water flowing into them. From water falls, and creeks. Alot of the others can have cold water pumped through water wall piping systems. Fed from the bottom of each dams lake for cold water. A water wall fish fence system, Changes a dead water stagnant pond lake or estuary into a simulated river with water flowing current. Place small round river rock in them and you've installed natural spawning beds. Install under road bed culverts that are designed to look like a rocky river bottom. With fish fence water current flowing through it, and you've got a fish passage. Install a water wall fish fence across the entrance of the fish passage. And you've got a controled environment., only allowing the fish to enter or leave the spawning and rearing area at the proper time. Next fish food pellets are a crummy way to feed fish. Since most all of the bugs have been killed off with pesticide. I think fresh water shrimp and under water self sustaining Natural food sorces should be introduced into the water system Small self sustaining bate fish minnows that don't grow to become larger fish.

The Dam draw down theory has some interest. WE should look at this for different reasons. We could draw down one Dam at a time. In order to flush out as many trash fish as possible, squaw fish, carp, suckers, shad, and predator fish. You wouldn't get all of them out. But you could co-produce a fishing event. To fish large quantitys of them out of the river, behind the Dam drawn down. the fish would then be sold to cat food manufacturers. With half the procedes to go to the fishermen to buy more sport fishing tackle. the other half of the money to be spent on SALMON AND STEELHEAD ENHANSMENT PROGRAMS. Warm water game fish would be caught for people food. Harvesting a food sorce without compleatly destroying all of the fish. One Dam at a time. An emptyed Dams lake should have a water wall fish fence installed as previously explained in earlier letters. To keep the fish from being killed as they move around the Dams. A slight increase in electric rates to compensate for lost revenue during a short term temporary Dam drawdown. Going down river draw down one dam at a time, after the up river dam has been refilled and brought back on line. Then we should restalk the up river refilled Dams lakes with self sustainable fresh water shrimp and minnow bate fish that never grow to become bigger fish. We should plant alot of trees along side of the river. To help shade the rivers edge from the sun and its heat. The only problem I can see with a draw down might be the loss of a major food source for sturgeon. The Columbia River fresh water mud clams, I've picked them out of the muddy bottom while swimming in the river at Rowena, when I was a kid. The only other main food source in the river for fish to eat is other fish. We need to introduce a natural food source into the river system, that is self sustainable. So that fish no longer need to eat game fish to survive.

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The Fish and Game Department

Current Asphalt and Concrete Fish Hatcherys, Is this really the way to go?

Lets see the fish and game biologists gut open fish at the proper time with a knife. To mix the fish sperm and eggs by mans hand and stick them into some incubation trays in water. Nothing natural there no natural pairing up of the fish there by the fishes choice. No natural water rapids and falls to only allow the biggest and strongest fish to get to the spawning grounds. No gravel spawning beds with dirt and bugs and neutrants. To support healthy fish rearing. After the eggs hatch into fish from the hatchery trays then what? They put them into rearing ponds made out of concret and you gessed it, ASPHALT. Which has who knows what kinds of Chemicals in it slowley leaching into the fish smolts water supply. Black tar and petrolium based chemicals. Concrete takes years to cure does it leach lime and other chemicals into the water. What will the fish biologist say about this? Well maby something like this, these chemicals that make up ASPHALT, and Concrete leach only a tiny amount of chemicals into the water, or they might say no leaching chemical problem at all. That amounts to nothing in there that can hurt the fish. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT? Do you believe the current Leaderships Thinking. MABY NO. I wonder why? It looks like the Hatchery fish are made not fit (SICKLY). By maby quick fix BAD BIOLOGICAL DECISIONS. A hatchery should look just like a river man made for better natural fish production with real rocks and round river rock gravel.

Why doesn't all of the money's collected for fishing and hunting Licencing fees go directly to the Fish and Game Department. Instead into the general fund, and you wonder why your loosing Licencing Fees. Maby the General Public has a Perception of the past and present Leaderships lack of ability to properly manage the resources of this state. Spend all of it on the fish and game. None of it to the General Fund. Boat licencing fees, boat docks fees send it to the fish and game. That will help to improve the publics perception of proper money management for this particular department, along with inovative changes. Lets see Tag your fish turn in the tags. So the fish and game can keep statistics on where and when and how many fish are caught on each river. Publish this and show where each persons favorite fishing hole is so we can get over crowded fishing spots bring your own rock to stand on. Or maby fishermen are basicaly secretive about their favorite fun time. Don't be STUPID use the stats for the biology not for the general public. Let us figure the fishing on our own, thats part of the fun.

Hook Regulations? 2/0 wide jaw hooks? Even if they are barbless, the hook is so big. With one solid hook setting a fisherman can drive a hook right into the skull of a fish. So if it gets loose its dead anyway. Limit the size of the hook in two ways. First the standard way, between the shank and the point of the hook, but no Larger than 9/16" at the mouth. Then Limit the Penetration Depth of the hooks no longer than 3/8" of an inch from the point of the hook to the back end of the hook. Barbless hook regulations? Allow one barb by the point of the hook and no barbs on the shank of the hook. This allows the fisherman to fight the fish with little damage to the fish, it's the debth of the penetration of the hook into the fish that dammages the fish. And the length of time the fish is fought. Also how the fish is Handled during its release. One fish hook per one fishing pole no exceptions no multiple, double, or treble hooks allowed. Two Fish per week Tag Limit where nessary, all others catch and release. Catch and release allowed after limit retained. (RELEASE ALL WILD FISH) Fishing's for fun. Not for the Catch KILL FREEZER PROFIT, Failur for regulations compliance, Fishing Licence Revoked for 2 years Change the catch and keep tag limit when the fish runs increases to normal amounts.

Common sense isn't verry common anymore. When all everyone wants to do is get their shair.

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Questions ,

Just a few more questions.

What percentage of fish move through each Dams Locks? Since there is a Large amount of water flowing through the Locks. Most all of the time. How do you count these fish moving through the Dams Locks? How close are these Locks to the Generators Turbines intake on the up river side of each Dam?

Why doesn't each Dam have FISH FINDERS placed at as many Locations as possible? Also Infrared Under Water Fish Cameras can now be purchased. On the up river side and on the down river side of each Dam to track fish movement. They even make side view fish finders now. Why can't they be hooked into a Computer System to track fish movement for for BETTER FISH SURVIVAL.

Those DAM Generator Turbine Blades chew up fish (SMOLTS) Right. Well, a turbine blade is a turbine blade Right. What about the Turbine Blades in a Boats Jet Pump or a Prop. Does this do the same DAM THING? HOW MANY FISH (MINNOW,SMOLTS) DOES THIS CHEW UP AND KILL. Do some of the boat motors exhaust systems pump the exhaust into the water, heating up the water and Polluting it? WHY? What if RIVER BOATS were required to run on dual small TURBO-PROPS in the air not in the water. Like a V-TOL Aircraft. There would be a lot less Turbine Blades in the water traveling at 1 to 70 miles an hour. Does this suck up fish (MINNOWS,SMOLTS) CHEWING THEM UP,HELPING THEM TO EXTINCTION. Or does anybody really GIVE A DAM about the FISH and the FISHING. or is it just about the CASH FLOW, THE PROFFIT MARGIN.

What else can we do? If we remove the DAMS, we LOOSE lots of ELECTRICAL GENERATORS. Then we LOOSE the INDUSTRY DEPENDANT ON THAT POWER. ALOT OF PEOPLE LOOSE THEIR JOBS, We can't afford to buy Boats or fishing tackle. The Sport Fishing Industry loses CASH FLOW, People get LAYED OFF.

DAM IT, What To Do, DAM IT. Coal Fired Generators, Nuclear Power, Natural gas. I don't think so. To mutch Air Pollution Nuclear Waste, to mutch HEAT produced causing Global Warming. TO produce lots of fish Build a small River beside the rivers that have been dammed up. With NO DAM TURBINE BLADES OR BOAT PROPS OR JET PUMPS ALLOWED. Use similar technology used to build the Max tunnels to Beaverton. But run the digger on the surface of the ground along the COLUMBIA RIVER. Make it into a Natural smaller undamed river for replacing spawning beds, for fishing, for fun, for food. Most all of us like to fish, Think about it, DAM IT DO SOMETHING BEFOR IT'S TO LATE. Remember the more fish the more Cash Flow. The More Food, The More FUN.

Have you ever wondered if any radioactive waste materials have actually Leached into the Columbia river system. Our Leadership says None Yet. Do you really believe them? Are you sure you believe that. Maybe NO. Wonder what that stuff does to fish.

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HATCHERY SALMON FOR COMMERCIAL GILLNETTERS, FOR SALE???

Why in the hell should the TAX PAYERS of this Fine State, and any other State for that matter Be required to pay to raise NON-WILD Fish. Just to let them go to be caught in the oceans and rivers by Commercial Gill Netters. With most of our Fish not even caught by Commercial Gill Netters Living in our State. I have yet to see any Commercial Gill Netters DONATE any MONEY towards WILD FISH ENHANSMENT! With the exception of the Native American Indian Tribes, and they Live here. The Fish and Game Department is now finally starting to tag all of the Hatchery fish before there Released. Make it Illegal to remove a fish tag from any fish caught in the oceans and rivers by Commercial Gill Netters. Then CHARGE the Commercial Gill Netters a price per fish. To reflect the actual cost per fish we TAX PAYERS pay to raise these fish before their release. Then CHARGE A HEALTHY PROFFIT MARGIN TO FUND WILD FISH RECOVERY!

This is not a Socialists or a communistic country . This is AMERICA, MADE IN THE U.S.A. Where the Profit Margin Makes America Work. Then the true COST of a NON-WILD HATCHERY raised Fish. Will be reflected at the grocery store. Then maybe the Commercial Gill Netter Fisherman will start growing there own Fish For sale. I SPORT FISH. I currently Boycott Commercially caught Fish out of our Oceans.

Besides if excess hatchery fish make it back to the hatcheries. The fish can be sold for a profit. To Fund Wild Fish Recovery Programs.

Thank You???

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The Fish And Game Department

We all use fishing LEAD to get our presentation down fast in the rivers current to the fish. We all get hung up on the bottom and lose our tackle and fishing tackle, in the river bed. We all know this seriously pollutes the rivers. But we need the lead for fishing. Well here is what we do, we put tiny steel pellets into the lead when it is molded into sinkers, or we use steel pellets in slinky cord. Then when we loose our fishing equipment in the river and our lead. We simply put a strong electro-magnet into the river to retrieve the lead and the tackle we pollute our rivers with. Lost Lead and tackle left in the river should be reported and location given, for removal. Via E-mail. Currently lost tackle and lead is only retrieved by river divers, that also fish. Retrieved tackle and Lead should be melted down for recycling metals, as to not to compete with the tackle companies selling their product.

Simple Enough? DO IT NOW.

There are to many special interests writing the regulations for the Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations Rule Book. Let COMMON SENSE RULE THE REGS.

How about no GILL NETS? Won't Happen? Can't Happen?

Well how about someone sponsor a Petition Drive in each state. To make it Illegal to sell SALMON AND STEELHEAD in stores, fish markets, and restaurants. If there caught in the oceans or the rivers. They would have to be raised in fish farms, to be able to sell them. For say the next 7 years. Also supplement the Commercial Fishermen's lost wages. By having them work at SALMON AND STEELHEAD HABITAT RESTORATION. THE SAME FOR THE LOGGERS, AND THE FORRESTRY SERVICE PERSONAL. Also making it illegal for U.S.A. owned Commercial Fishermen and their Boats to sell SALMON AND STEELHEAD to Foreign buyers and countries. Any Foreign Commercial Fishermen or Boats taking these fish will have severe import duties assessed to all imported products sold in this country by the offending Foreign Countries Boat Owners and Fishermen's Country of origin. Also the Foreign Countries purchasing these fish or making use of these fish will have the same severe import duties assessed. Moneys collected in this way will all be used for fish enhancement programs.

Could something like this be done?

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SPREADING THE OIL AROUND!

The Automotive Industry could have designed vehicles engines without gaskets. Most all gaskets eventually leak oil on to our streets. Leakage caused by vibration, heating and cooling, and age. Bad Engineering, they could have welded the components together to prevent any oil loss due to Leakage. Or at least installed a catch pan under the motor, to catch the oil leaks.

How much will the oil industry, and the Automotive Industry CONTRIBUTE for fish restorations. How about it EXON Restore the fish runs and the eco-system. Don't just pay off the Commercial Gill Net Fishermen. Put them to work rebuilding the fish runs. Along with rebuilding the bate, food fish and food source populations for the Salmon and Steelhead.

HOW MANY PEOPLE CURRENTLY BOYCOT EXON GAS AND OIL PRODUCTS?

THANK YOU???

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U.S.A.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS TURD TWURLERS

Into the water into the RIVERS? WHY? Dehydrate the waste, filter the air and the water. Then use the left over powderd residue and make fertalizer out of it. Even the deer and the elk poop in the woods not in the rivers. Becouse of all the over population expansion of people. The waste water polution flows into our rivers. Now all they seem to do is to treat it with chemicals swirl it around the tanks twice. Then flush it into our rivers, and every time it rains a couple of inches look what happens, flushes every thing into the river UNTREATED. Wonder why the rivers are brown? Over Logging and Turd Twirlers. Do you trust our Leaders to lead us into the future? NO? I wonder why?

I know everyone has seen food dehydrators for snacks and backpacking. Use similar Technology for sewage treatment. Dehydrate the waste with microwave technology then turn it into fertalizer only on a larger scale. And filter the air fans to handle the smell. We need new inovative technology. Not the same old CRAP into our rivers.

SO the next time you piddle a little or poop a lot. Take a good look at whats going to get swirled around and flushed into the rivers. Via the local Sewage Treatment Plant.

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

Industry's Part in SALMON and STEELHEAD RESTORATION

In order to keep Industry Competitive with the world market. It may be necessary to enact special tax incentives or credits. In order to pay for new equipment, to clean up and cool down water used then dumped into our rivers and streams. With low interest loans to meet the new requirements. Reverse Osmosis, and other water purification systems. Such as Dehydration systems or water Distillation systems for clean chemical free water back into our rivers. Since heat is now a realized form of water habitat degradation, helping to destroy endangered fish. HEAT PUMP Systems will have to be used. To draw heat out of the water, before putting the water back into our rivers and streams. Because of the current system of street drains, and sewage treatment plants plumbing water drains. Draining water out of our homes filled with all sorts of household cleaning chemicals, soaps, and food waste by-products. Combined with Chlorine water treatment for Drinking water safety. All of these chemical and man caused waste products. Will have to be removed from the water. Before it's put back into the river and stream system. To get our inland fresh water supplies clean again. And our Oceans clean again for the fish our food our fun our cash flow.

Sewage treatment, what a simple problem to solve. This Incinerator add is a couple of years old but you get the Idea. Problem solved. Now all we need is a tax right off written into law to affect a cleaner water solution. That only Leaves chemicals dumped down our drains and hot or warm water left to take care of. Legislative tax incentives could help pay for these costly improvements. By the Construction of large water purification systems to handle all of our plumbing and drainage systems.

These are all just ideas worthy of your consideration.

THANK YOU

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
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U.S.A.

Astoria's problem?

To many seals, sea lions hanging around tearing up private property, Boats, and just basically Lying around the docks rude and in the way. People just want to shoot them, kill them, thin the obnoxious herd. Why could there be so many of these animals here at this place Astoria. Their favorite food is taking a big bite out of a fishes belly to get at the blood and guts of the fish. The soft goey edible part of the fish. After all it's to hard to digest a whole fish full of spiney, prickly fish bones. Not good for the stomachs digestion. Gosh isn't there a fish processing plant at Astoria. So after they process and clean the fish for human consumption. What happens to the biological and blood waste of this fish processing plant. You know the fish guts, do they just simply Dump it into the Columbia River? What do you think those big obnoxious animals are there for, maby a free lunch. This area is a great well known Sturgeon fishing hole. Isn't chumming Illegal, Isn't dumping large quantities of Biological and blood waste into the lower Columbia River Illegal. Throwing fresh fish guts and blood into estuary's, bays, and into the lower parts of Rivers. Where seals and sealions are present is STUPID! Way up river away from these animals is ok and very good for the eco system. Also putting fish blood and guts back into the OCEAN. Say over a known crabbing crab bed area would be GREAT, SMART, and ENVIROMENTALLY CORRECT.

There outa be a Law.

A fishing boat brings in it's catch to be processed. then heads back out to catch more fish. Taking the fish blood and guts waste back out into the ocean to be dumped overboard for the crab beds. A simple real world, real time Solution.

Ever wonder if seals and sea lions while waiting for their free lunch. Snack on real live Salmon and Steelhead trying to make their way up river. Along with Smolts trying to make their way down river.

A SHAMEFULL WASTE!

Due to our transportation vehicles requiring fluids to operate. Gasoline, Diesel, Oil, Transmission Fluid, Gear Grease, power steering fluid, Brake fluid, Antifreeze, and windshield washer fluid. All having chemicals that leak out onto the roadways. Along with detergents and waxes for all of these vehicles. It will be necessary to install Roadside curbs along every road. Along with drainage piping systems. Draining all these fluids and water into holding ponds (with sealed membrane bottoms). Then routing the water through water purification plants. Before it's put back into our rivers and streams systems. If it's just allowed to go into the ground it pollutes the underground water supply and still ends up in the rivers systems, and our drinking water. Until we come up with all Bio- degradable fluids for our vehicles. Until we come up with all Bio-degradable chemicals for house hold products. We'll have to run everything through water purification plants.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123 U.S.A.

Clackamas River Hatchery Stocking????

In Estacada Lake made by River Mill DAM, and in North Fork Reservoir made by North Fork DAM. These Lakes are both on the main river way. Both feeding, rearing, and resting areas for WILD NATIVE STEELHEAD and SALMON SMOLTS. Mixing in hatchery Trout and allowing fishing in these areas is STUPID! Closing Both of these areas to fishing is necessary, to save ENDANGERED SPECIES. WILD STEELHEAD SMOLTS, WILD SILVER SMOLTS, WILD RARE SOCKEY SALMON SMOLTS ARE EXTREMELY RARE!!! All these fish exist in this river system. Chinook Salmon should be Catch and Release only, Above RIVER MILL DAM.

NO FISHING IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES!!!

GO FISH SOMEWHERE ELSE, IS BETTER FISH MANAGEMENT. Until they build a creek along side of these Lakes. With a WATER WALL FISH FENCE SYSTEM above and below the DAM's to guide fish, and fish smolts into the creeks, and around the Lakes and DAM's . Until then NO WATER PROPULSION DRIVE MOTOR BOATS ALLOWED IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES.

How many land locked LARGE TROUT live in the Inpoundment Lake behind CAZADERO DAM. That Feed on SMOLTS that get flushed through NORTH FORK DAM's generator turbines, and over this Dam's Spillway's Open this Lake to Trout fishing. With a 2 fish Limit 16" or larger. Allow row boats only, with a couple of boat launches one at each end of the lake. Currently a fish ladder completely bypasses this lake. Row Boat Rentals on this lake and on Faraday lake, proceeds to go to WILD CLACKAMAS RIVER FISH RECOVERY. This makes up for the Loss of the two more Sensitive Inpoundment Lakes. And Creates Exciting NEW FISHING OPPORTUNITIES!

THANK YOU.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
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U.S.A.

P.G.E. FISH ENHANSMENT PROGRAM?

On the Clackamas River they don't have a good one! They have a fisherman appeasement program. Modeled after the B.P.A.'s BIOLOGICAL FISH INEFFECTIVENESS PROGRAMS. Fish Ladders, Fish Traps, Trucking Fish over Dams. Dumping them behind the dams lakes, and in the rivers, sometimes. Which always disorients the fish. Dump the fish in a Dams Lake with little or no water current flow. How do they know which way to swim without water flow, they're RIVER Fish not lake fish. That's ok right, because they supplement the loss of WILD FISH RUNS! With Hatchery fish raised in ASPHALT REARING PENS. Because of over logging and muddy rivers, choking oxygen and neuterant starved fish eggs. In mud covered gravel spawning beds. When they transport these fish out of the fish traps, and into the trucks. Ever wonder if any of these fish end up in peoples freezers. Who watches for that! Ever wonder why P.G.E. and other Utilities are wanting to sell their small dams and their small power generating dams. They don't want the Liability, or the BAD PUBLIC RELATIONS LIABILITY. They don't seem to care about the fish. They don't seem to want to fix the problem. They don't even know how to define what the problem is, with their series of hydro dams. For optimum fish enhansment passage up river. I've fished on the Clackamas River for years. So I am going to tell you what's wrong, and how to fix it. Lets start with the first dam on the lower river. RIVER MILL DAM, The generator turbin exit water, on the dams north side of the dam. The fish Ladder exits just south of the turbins off to the side, in the middle of the dam. It takes the fish a long time to find the fish ladder. Simply because most of the water current flows out of the generators turbin exit tubes. Fish follow the main current flow up the river. So they basically stack up for about a month or so. Not able to find their way up river. When they do find there way up the fish ladder and over the dam. The fish find themselves in a dammed up Lake. With little to no water current flow. Not able to follow the river flow, their stuck there again for another month. Until they find their way up to the next dam. Faraday dam, which is a dammed up lake along side of the Clackamas, not across it. That slows the fish up by a couple of weeks. Because they are trying to follow the main waters current flow out of the dams generators turbin exit tubes. Next please read the Paper Water Wall Fish Fence, to solve these problems. The whole thing boils down to BAD WATER HYDROLOGICS! The next problem is Cazadero Dam a non-power generating dam across the Clackamas River. A water impoundment dam used to feed faraday lake by an underground culvert pipe, feeding a canal that feeds the lake. This is a great dam to me. Because it diverts most of the Clackamas river into Faraday lake. Leaving a smaller series of rapids and pools., for excellent Salmon and Steelhead Fishing. At least it used to be. Until that great flood wiped out my secret fishing spot. The water hydrologics of a flood are awsome destructive. That kind of water hydrologics moves giant boulders around like they are made out of balsa wood. Nobody knows what causes a massive flood every 100 years or so. But everyone knows why the rivers are no longer pristine and clear. Everyone knows why the river muddies up every time it rains a couple of inches. Over Logging, and not replanting trees quickly enough. A Rain Forrest's Trees and tree roots hold back alot of rain water and topsoil. From being flushed into the rivers. NOT ANYMORE! REPLANT ALL OF THOSE TREES! It's to bad they couldn't have made homes and buildings out of metal studs instead of out of wood studs. Loggers can become construction workers, Rebuilding AMERICA! Or maybe they can replant all of the trees they cut down first. I would like to see P.G.E. and the forest service replace all of that great pocket water for the fish and the fishermen. Rebuild the river bottom with the proper Boulders, Rocks, and Gravel replacement below Cazadero DAM. After they fix the Dams Problems.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

Cazadero's Dam Problems.

The culvert that feeds Faraday lake sucks alot of wild smolts into the lake. With no way for them to get back into the river, except through the turbines of Faraday Dam. Winter and spring water run off has so much high water flow now due to over logging. That the water FLOW between Cazadero Dam and Faraday Dam. Floods making this area Impassable for most fish. The next Dam up river North Fork Dam. Every time it floods water spills over the spillway. Flushing smolts down river over the spillway and into Faraday lakes culvert, into the lake and through Faraday Dams generators turbines. Or Flushed over Cazadero's spillways. How many wild fish can live through that! Do you trust P.G.E.'s Leadership to do the right thing. Based on how they've run their Dams system in the past and present. Maybe NO! The only way a few fish make it through all that. Is the fish ladder between the up river side of North Fork Dam and the down river side of Cazadero Dam. Not many fish find it during high water and flooding. It's the longest fish ladder in the world. Since fish follow the main flow of water current. P.G.E. took possession of the old main road between these three Dams along with all of the land around the river in this area. How did they do that? When there were no public hearings or bidding process on this property! The land and roadway used to be public property of great value. What did they pay for the property to remove it from public view, and from public state ownership for fun and recreation. The main road rebuilt now takes most people completely away from these Dams. The old road, tear it out between North Fork and Cazadero Dams. Then replace it with a creek with the same amount of water flow that runs through the Clackamas river below Cazadero Dam along side of Faraday lake during normal summer water flows. The creek should be between the up river side of the North Fork Dam as far away from this dam as practical for its inlet. And exit just below Cazadero Dam. Now look at the WATER WALL FISH FENCE LETTER for guiding fish into the new man made north fork creek. Like water jets in a Jacuzzi without the bubbles a pressurized water wall to guide the fish to the new man made north fork creek, and keep the fish away from the north fork dam. Then remove the longest concrete fish ladder in the world. Underneath this creek should be a culvert buried in the ground. That starts at the up river side of the north fork dam. With the water entrance of this culvert right at the dam. With the doorway to it controlled by a water float switch. To open when water levels rise preventing water from spilling over the dams spillways during high water and flooding. The culvert should drain into the lake made by River Mill Dam. By connecting smaller pipes to the culvert a stream or current of water can drain into the lake all along the entire length of the lake towards the dam. For river current flow inside the calm lake for the fish to follow up stream. READ WATER FISH FENCE LETTER. With another shorter culvert added to drain the lake of River Mill Dam, like the above system. To keep water from going over the spillways. A water wall fish fence would be used in the lake, away from the dam to keep the fish away from the dam and it's turbines. You would also have to put in a man made but natural creek with its inlet above the water current fish fence away from the dam. With another water current wall fish fence. To keep the fish away from the exit water flow from the turbines. And guide the fish by the water flow towards the new man made natural river mill creek. Then remove the old fish ladder. It's stupid to put a fish ladder in the middle of the dam. And have it exit by the turbines water exit. Along with the entrance to the old fish ladder comes out by the entrance to the generator turbines. REALLY REALLY STUPID FOR WILD FISH SMOLTS SURVIVAL!!! Close the lake made by River Mill Dam to all trout fishing PERMINANTLY!! TROUT FISHING ON ALL RIVERS CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY!! It sure would be easy to fix this DAM Problem for the fish. But are they going to spend the money? Fish Biologists in the field managing the rivers spawning beds, and making new ones in the river. Not managing asphalt hatcheries after these changes take place.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

A DAM GOOD EXAMPLE FOR A WILD STEELHEAD AND SALMON RECOVERY SOLUTION PROGRAM
COPPER DAM OWNED AND OPERATED BY PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY.

How can wild Steelhead and Salmon Smolts Survive getting through this Dam? A spillway system with a steel drum on top of it, to regulate spillway water flow. With just enough water flow going between the two (Fish Follow Main Current Water Flow). To squish smolts on the upper side of this dam, between the steel drum and the concrete spillway. Or they can get sucked into the flume going to Powerdales generators turbines. It looks like there are fish screens there but I cant really tell . If they are everyone knows fish screens kill some fish. Arrow 3 looks like the flume, water fall where the smolts exit the fish screens. Bad move, fish follow the main water flow. The smolts that survive the screen and shoot out this exit flume. Are greeted by hungry steelhead, they eat minnows in the ocean, and they eat minnows in the river. You've got bad water hydraulics at your dam for fish passage. Not enough current flow to direct the fish to the fish ladder. Please read water wall fish fence. Next the fish ladder intake is terrible. Fish Follow the main currents flow of the river. Smolts will never find this dead water inlet. Native steelhead don't Die after spawning the first time. They can't make it down the river and to the ocean if they can't find the fish ladder intake. Fish follow the main flow of water current. The fish ladder intake should be away from the dam. In the next hole up river. The fish ladder intake should be a natural creek along side the river. Above the rivers flood plane. Then end up in a large calm water pool. With a water wall fish fence Installed in the pool to guide the fish in and out of the fish ladder intake. In this way the fish would never even be around the dam to be injured or killed. The same thing could be done for the fish ladder intake below and away from the dam. Enclosed is a water wall fish fence design for your study.

If you don't Believe that bad water hydraulics Kill Fish, buy a few underwater Infra-red cameras. To see what the fish are doing in the water around the dam, that's an interesting fish trap you've got there. It's an excellent Idea to not allow hatchery fish beyond this point. And good public relations for a fisherman appeasment program. Supplemental hatchery fish replacement can never make up for the Decline and Eventual Loss of a WILD FISH RUN caused by a dam. Similar Letters have been going out to the B.P.A. and P.G.E. so your not the only one being picked on. We all need our fish runs back, for Receration, for fun, for food. That means alot of cash flow back into our communities. You can start to make this happen by fixing your dam. This SIMPLE FIX, will have an Awsum Public Relations Potential.

Also you need a COMPUTER WEB SIGHT to show what your doing for your community and the fish runs. With Links to the B.P.A. , The Department of Fish and Game, The Columbia River Inter Tribal Fish Commision. Along with all of the other privatly owned dams and utilities. So you can share information for Wild Fish Runs Enhansment, and Dam improvements. To date I don't know of any companys that privatly own Dams. Have any sutch COMPUTER WEB SIGHTS. You could be the first!



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
3909 HALLS FERRY ROAD
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180-4199

March 27, 1999

Environmental Laboratory

Mr. Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

We have received a copy of your letter to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, concerning ways to improve the fish passage around dams of the Columbia River system. Although the dam you reference, Copper Dam, is not a Corps of Engineers dam, we are aware of similar concerns for fish passage at many of the dams in the Columbia River system. This concern for fish passage, as shared by all the Federal agencies in the region, has led to a number of investigations to design more efficient fish passage devices at these dams. The results of these investigations are shared with the state and local governments for their use with their projects.

We have reviewed your idea to use hydraulic jets to channel the fish into the fish ladders for passage around the dam. A similar alternative has been proposed by the fishery scientists working on this problem. This alternative involves generating a train of vortices to guide the fish into the fish ladder instead of the "water wall" as you suggest. In addition, many research efforts are currently underway in both Federal and academic laboratories in the region to investigate the relationship between the hydraulic flow field and fish behavior, with the idea to modify the flow field to enhance fish passage. As you have correctly observed, the key to a successful fish passage system will rely on the use of hydraulic systems.

Your letter also mentioned the need for a web site to display information relative to this fish passage issue in the Columbia River. The Corps of Engineers maintains a web page that describes fish migration in the Columbia River and the programs designed to enhance fish passage at the Corps of Engineers dams. You may locate the web page at <http://www.nwd.usace.army.mil/ps/>.

COASTAL AND HYDRAULICS
LABORATORY

GEOTECHNICAL
LABORATORY

STRUCTURES
LABORATORY

ENVIRONMENTAL
LABORATORY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY

I thank you for your suggestions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call my point of contact, Dr. Richard E. Price at (601) 634-2667.

Sincerely,



Robin R. Cababa
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director

Copy furnished:
Mr. John Kranda
Program Management
Portland District

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

TO ROBIN R. CABABA
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director.

Thank You very much for your return Letter to me. Your Fisheries Scientists have a very bright Idea of using a generated water flow train of vortices to allow fish to follow. But it should be inside of a water wall fish fence guidance system. This would greatly improve fish movement and prevent Fish Loss, due to the Lack of containment away from Dams. The statement Fish follow the main flow of current, has exceptions. Fish for the most part will take the Least path of resistance, to conserve energy. They will shoot down river in water current occasionally resting in calm water. When heading for the Ocean. When heading up the river they will skirt along the edge of the fast moving water current. To conserve energy, and take the Least path of resistance. But without the natural method of using water hydraulics for controlled containment away from Dams. Fish can and will swim any where, wandering through out a river's waterway system. Facing Potential Death or injury at each of the mechanized machines we call a Dam, in our rivers systems.

Once again Thank You for your acknowledgment. That using streams of water current flow, that will rely on the use of hydraulic systems. Is the Key to a successful Fish Passage System.

THANK YOU!
Allan V. Minor

COMMISSIONERS
Richard T. Thieriot, President
San Francisco
Michael Christman, Vice President
Visalia
Douglas B. McGeoghegan
Maxwell
Frank D. Boren
Inverness

GRAY DAVIS
Governor



ROBERT R. TREANOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1416 Ninth Street
Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
(916) 653-4899
(916) 653-5040 Fax

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fish and Game Commission

March 11, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter transmitting your ideas concerning improved fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. Your information has been provided to the California Department of Fish and Game's Engineering Section for its evaluation.

On behalf of the Commission, thank you for taking the time to provide your ideas on this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert R. Treanor".

Robert R. Treanor
Executive Director

cc: LB Boydston, Intergovernmental Affairs Office
Water and Aquatic Habitat Conservation Branch

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

I VOTE!

I can hardly wait for the day when someone, Sponsors a Petion Drive to make all of the appointed fish and game officials elected into office by popular VOTE based on progressive inovative thinking and actions. And Responsible to the VOTERS for their directions and their actions. Instead of mearly being appointed year after year with no accountability. I VOTE! If nobody complains nothing will change. And what about the Forrest Service.Lets change all of the appointed positioons to VOTED into office positions.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife

28655 Hwy 34
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone (541) 757-4263
FAX (541) 757-4102



February 25, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 S.E. Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Allan V. Minor:

Thank you for your ideas about how to improve fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. I found them to be new and innovative. However, the staff at this facility is not involved in fish passage issues so I forwarded your ideas to our Engineering Section in Portland.

Sincerely,

Thomas Nickelson
Program Leader
Western Oregon Research and Monitoring

December 7, 1998

Allan Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123-8349

Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND
WILDLIFE



FISH DIVISION

Dear Mr. Minor:

lots of Thank you for your recent letter regarding construction of "natural" river ~~along~~ Along side of the Columbia and Willamette rivers as an alternative to restoring wild salmon and steelhead in the basin. As you know, over the last several years our agency has been cooperating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in studies to look at the biological and economic benefits of various options to recover Columbia Basin fish stocks including breaching of the four Snake River dams, surface bypass systems, improved transportation of juvenile fish, and increased flow augmentation from the Snake River. ~~Because smolts are close to the surface~~

Preliminary results from these studies have shown that breaching of the four Snake River projects (removal of earthen portions of the dams so the river would flow naturally) would provide the highest likelihood of recovering the listed salmon species. Construction of natural rivers ~~along~~ along the Columbia were earlier proposed but not carried forward for further study because of the many biological and engineering problems that would be created. For example, based on many years of fish passage studies on both small and large rivers, it was realized that it would be virtually impossible to design passage facilities to safely divert the many juvenile and adult fish into a canal and maintain conditions to allow safe passage to the ocean and the many tributaries for spawning. It would be very difficult to construct the necessary juvenile fish screens and adult passage facilities at each tributary and meet established fish passage criteria and would be extremely costly. ~~Simple solution, a water wall fish fence with the use of hydrolic water jets to channel fish for safe passage~~

I agree with you that breaching of the four Snake River dams may sound like a radical action to restore fisheries in the Columbia Basin, but the best available science indicates that is what is needed to recover the stocks. By the end of next year the decision makers will weigh these fishery benefits against the economic effects caused from breaching of the dams including impacts to power generation, navigation, and irrigation.

Ocean fisheries are now regulated by various international treaties and gill net fisheries that intercepted thousands of salmon destined for U.S. waters have generally been phased out. Today, ocean salmon fisheries by the nations are

John A. Kitzhaber
Governor



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Mr. Allan Minor
December 7, 1998
Page 2

mainly confined to within 200 but most within 50 miles of their jurisdictional area. Oregon chinook salmon are intercepted by fisheries off Alaska and Canada but those fisheries are also managed through international treaties. Fisheries off of Oregon, Washington and California are regulated through the Pacific fishery management council. Although harvest management must play a role in restoration of salmon runs, all available data shows that harvest in the ocean or rivers are not significant factors in the decline of salmon nor stand alone as restoration tools.

Although many fisherman believe that orange or red painted motor boat propellers or pumps attract fish, there is no scientific evidence to demonstrate that this is true. Fish may be attracted by the coloration, but it is likely that the engine noise or turbulence from the motors would serve to keep fish at a distance. Studies have been done in Alaska as well as here in Oregon to look at the effects of jet boats on juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead. These studies have shown that jet boats do not entrain juveniles in any significant numbers (largely because jet boats are * usually in deep water) or cause significant injury or stress due to motor noise or wave action. The biggest area of concern is the effects of jet boats on incubating salmon eggs. A study done in Alaska has shown that jet boats driven in shallow water (ex: 3 inches) can injure and kill salmon eggs due to pressure changes caused by the pumps. I would not expect this to be a major concern in the Northwest because juveniles generally emerge in the spring/early summer when there should be adequate water depths in main channel areas used by jet boats.

I do appreciate your interest in Columbia River salmon issues and please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. *Written Response Requested on ALL PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN LETTERS sent to your office*

Sincerely, *small minnow smolt fish swim along the surface of rivers, looking for bugs and food.*

Douglas A. DeHart
Douglas A. DeHart
Chief of Fisheries

*Jet Boats ARE shallow draft
boats*

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

To everyone I've written Letters to regarding Fish Passage, Please read the following.

TO JAMES W. GREER
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR

I read the article called the Salmon Restoration Efforts Spawn Innovative Approaches To Hatchery Management. In The Oregon Wildlife Magazine, March, April issue.

I see you Like my new Inventive Advanced Technology. I created to meet the needs of modern day Wild Fish Management. It's called The Water Wall Fish Fence. The New system uses jets of water to control the movement of smolts, Salmon and Steelhead in water. I hope you don't mind but I sent the same information to California, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Fish and Game Departments. And to a couple of Research centers in states back east. I also sent it to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and to several States, State SENATORS. I sent it to P.G.E. They SENT IT BACK TO ME, LABELED RETURN TO SENDER. I can only gess that it's due to their lack of interest on the subject. Of solving fish passage problems around DAMS. I sent it to Pacific Power and Light, and Private DAM Owners. So it Looks like you'll have allot of Competition out there. To get this system out there and up and running to save our fish.

I am very impressed that you used my advanced innovative technology (Pressurized water jets, WATER WALL FISH FENCE) on a smaller scale. In an automated fin-clip machine for Hatchery fish.

* A very mutch APPRECIATED written response, with a THANK YOU, for my innovative new technology of Pressurized Water Jets (Water Wall Fish Fence) . To control fish movement in water, written into the letter, would be greatly appreciated. It's something I could Proudly hang on my wall the rest of my life. I SPORT FISH. *

I believe this system will solve the fish passage problem of Fish movement around DAMS. I would Like the Opinion of Fisheries Biologists, and Engineering EXPERTS. I VERY MUTCH VALUE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND OPINIONS.

As for the statements of Dough Dehart. There's allot of finger pointing going on. That was never the intent, sometimes one has to sture up the pot a little bit, take two steps back and see what happens. A leader can never lead, unless he or she first Listens to the publics comments. Because allot of us do understand the Issues, and have productive input to help solve our problems. So if that causes a little Adrenaline shock to the system. Well I say thats just a way to get the Brain moving a little quicker, to solve OUR Problems. All we can do is to keep trying again and again until we get it right.

THANK YOU

* How about a written response from everyone I've written to, with a THANK YOU, I've got a big wall. *

To: National Marine Fisheries Services
Attention: Will Stelle Regional Director

What to do about the seal problem feeding on our valuable Salmon and Steelhead runs. Try to keep them out of the bays and rivers, much as possible. Don't give them a place to rest along the docks set up electric fences like a farmer would use to control his cattle or pigs. This would force the seals back out into the ocean to hunt for food. Let them rest on an ocean beach or rocks not in the bays. Get a federal exemption for doing this. They will still feed in the bays some of the time. But they are basically lazy animals laying around most of the day and hunting for food where ever its easiest. Let them hunt in the oceans limit there access to the bays resting beaches. Put the electric fencing on floats along the estuary and bay beaches to allow for tidal changes. Motion detectors detectors to control electric fences on docks, or maybe photocells, break a beam powers up the electric fence . If we don't save the fish runs there won't be any fish for us or the seals , sea lions to eat!!

Allan Minor
2713 SE Meadowlark dr.
Hillsboro Or 97123
E-mail amminor@earthworld.com

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John Day Dam Draw down (STUPID!)

Install underground Max Train style tunnels dug out. Start at the down river side of John Day Dam. Install Underground water tubes, parallel to the river on the Washington side. With water entrance gate control to vary the amount of water flow. The water flow tunnels end up at the Washington side of the Dalles Dam. Install side Dams and dig out the entire flat plateau area east of Dalles Port. Creating a new Dalles Port Impoundment lake. To generate Electricity. Then Draw down The Dalles Dam. Repair all of the cracks in the concrete of this massive structure Dig out The Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake (Dredging) at full water Draw Down. To enlarge the Depth of the lake. Enough to have the same volume of water in the lake. Enough to lower the surface of the lake enough to cause a free flowing river again. Between a pool made below John Day Dam and below the head of The Dalles Dam Impoundment Lake. Which would be a way's below CELILO FALLS. Opening up a Free Flowing River section for spawning Salmon. And Native American Fishing at CELILO FALLS. Meeting Treaty Requirements Previously signed with Sovereign Native Americans. What will this country's Government do when the Sovereign Native American Indian Tribes. Ask for all of their Land back due to a Breach of Contract. Commerce Law. When all of the wild Salmon become Extinct.

While all of this Dam and river construction is going on. A man made river built beside the Columbia should be free flowing. Combined with a water wall fish fence technology system, to guide the fish runs out of the lower Columbia river. Below this constriction project, into the man made river, and around the construction and the dredging project above the Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake. Then back into the Columbia river the fish go, from the man made river inlet a way's above the Dalles Dam Impoundment lake. In a calm pool, with a water wall fish fence installed below the man made river's inlet. To prevent the fish runs from getting back down into the Dalles Impoundment lake area where the work is being done. This should prevent any migratory fish loss. Installing new Dams along side of the river, this will create more commerce and enhance fish runs. Go look at P.G.E.'s Dams on the Clackamas river. Faraday Dam, Along Side of the Clackamas river. Fed by an underground pipe from Cazzadero Dam.

Enhanced Casn Flow into the Economy, with Fish Recovery, with Native American Nation's Sovereign Treaty Rights Upheld, Sport Fishing Enhanced, New Power Generating Facilities.

ALL BY INSTALLING A NEW SIDE LAKE DAM, FED OFF OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER!

Suggested Solutions
Alian V. Minor

TO MR. ART BELL
Is this worth asking a SCIENCE pro, and a WEATHER pro
questions about this problem on your live show ?
THANK YOU GREAT SHOW!!!
FAX to 775-727-8499

Allan minor
 2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
 Hillsboro Oregon 97123
 U.S.A.

BURN TIME, HEAT IT UP?

Can anyone answer a few questions? About our cars, trucks, boats, trains, and planes Our mobility is the most important thing we have. It provides food, products and recreation we all need. No body but no body wants to give up our freedoms our commerce, mobility provides. Most of us can't even make any money unless we drive to work. Most everyone has been told that exhaust pollution from vehicles causes greenhouse gasses and global warming. So we now have a lot of pollution controles in our vehicles. Well what about the HEAT produced by our vehicles when we are mobile and moving. We've got millions of vehicles out there driving around. With thermostats that keep our motors cooled to a constant temperature of around 185 to 195 degrees. So each vehicle's radiator DISAPATES ALL THAT HEAT INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. How many vehicles are burning fuel each day producing how much heat per rig. How many gallons of fuel do we all burn each day producing all that heat. That should tell us about how much HEAT IS PUT INTO OUR ATMOSPHERE. So what do you think about all of that heat Does this change the weather. ANYBODY, how about it, can anybody answer a few questions? Could all of this BURN TIME, PRODUCING HEAT. Cause Violent Storms, TORNADOES, HURRICANES, Weather Changes, GLOBAL WARMING, MELTING OF THE POLAR ICE CAPS. MELTING GLACIERS at an accelerated rate. What if instead of working 5 days a week we worked 4 days a week and shut off all of our vehicles 1 day a week would that help? What if someone designed, engineered, and produced an engine that produced no or very little heat. I'll bet someone can do a computer simulation to see if this is what is happening. So whats our BURN TIME, HEAT IT UP LIMIT, without TERMINAL DESTRUCTION OF OUR PLANET!! ANYBODY!! So who are these ECO-TERRORISTS, are they all of us DRIVING AROUND HEATING UP THE ATMOSPHERE at ground level. While the cooler air in the upper atmosphere. Tries to flow to the warmer air on the ground to ballance out the temperature difference. Causing high winds and destructave storms! TORNADOS! ELECTRIC short distant commuter vehicles equals no heat it up burn time, global warming atmospheric heating destruction! What the hell I gess we'll all just drive around untill we overheat our atmosphere and destroy all of our progress, STUPID RIGHT!!

Fluid Technology

Columbia River estuary means a heavy ocean salt water mix controlled by tidal flows. To form a large long expansive salt water river bay. With fresh water flowing into it. To form a brackish water mix where the two combine. This gives wild Salmon and Steelhead smolt. The time to smolt-er-size. Change their body chemistry from fresh water minnow, into a salt water cruiser bruiser, KING OF THE SEA. With a dike levy system at the mouth of the Columbia. To Prevent salt water tidal movement inland. The fish cant do the fishy wiggle boogie into adult hood. One Thing that could really help fish recovery would be to allow fresh ocean salt water allot further inland up river. Open up the Columbia rivers mouth to the ocean with a new re-engineered levy, dike system. Then much further up river below Bonneville dam. Use the Max train style tunneling system to send fresh water down south to California or the desert areas for their fresh water needs. Via an under ground tunneling system. Vary the water flow through these tunnels to maximize the ocean salt water inland, up river. Don't take all of the fresh water just half to two thirds. The other small rivers that feed into the Columbia below the Bonneville dam. Will properly feed the Columbia estuary, salt water inland bay. Better for smelt, better for herring, salt water bay creatures. Food for salmon and Steelhead, better for fishin, for food, for fun, for work, for the economy, for cash flow.

Suggested Solutions
 Allan V. Minor

Better rethink the Columbia river dike, levy system at the mouth. Global warming is raising the sea levels. Controlled salt water entry up river is better than back water flooding by the ocean. Don't just tear out the dike levy system now in place modify it for projected sea level changes.

SENATOR
OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

Mr Allan Minor
3041 SE Timberlake Dr.
Hillsboro, OR 97123-8366

February 21, 2000

Dear Allan,

Thank you very much for writing me your letter concerning one the status of salmon and steelhead fishing on our waterways. It is important for me to keep current on the latest studies on Columbia fisheries.

Your articles on the birds catching smolts, commercial gill netting, native American fishing, sport fishing, boat propulsion systems and water contamination have very informative. We need to protect our rights for future families and children. With the help of concerned citizens and parents like you, I believe we can succeed.

I appreciate the time you took to send your letter and to explain your concern. Although the legislative session has adjourned, I look forward to further discussing this matter during the interim session. I wish you and your family much happiness and prosperity in the new millennium. If I can provide further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,



John Lim
State Senator

JL/bh

Dear,
Senator John Lim

Thank you very much for your return letter. Please note that I in no way wrote the article on the birds catching smolts. It was only my intent to use this article for reference material. Since this article was given to me I am not sure of its author. My only intent was to show possible changes in water way use. To provide enhanced Changes for fish returns to the river system. For future economic enhancements and better recreational improvements. Once again I am very sorry for any misunderstanding, and I tank you very much for your dedication towards the economic enhancement of our great state.

Sincerely,

Allan V. Minor

Wave Current Flow

The river is now a series of calm lakes with little to no water current flow. Questions, Which way is the wind blowing? How many days a year does the wind blow down river each year? Does the wind blow up river? Which days? Fish follow current flow. Steelhead and Salmon smolts ride normal river currents flowing down river and out to sea. To conserve energy, and receive nature's natural guidance to the ocean. With the wind blowing water wave currents up river. Which is now a series of improvement lakes. Top water smolts when they move will follow the current flow which changed from river current, to wind wave current. Maybe these fish are swimming up lake (which use to be up river). In the opposite direction they should be going. Migratory fish travel by night during cooler water temperatures. To avoid the summer sun. They also move according to the tidal changes caused by the moons gravitational pull. Did anyone think to match dam spillway releases, And closures with the tide charts. Opening spillways on low tide and closing the spillways on high tide. By opening spillways at night would also help cool the water. The cool night air would Cool the water. Close spillways during the hot sunny day. Spilling the water during the day heats the water. Simple common sense solutions.

Common Sense,

Allan V. Minor

Revised Revision

Columbia River Fish Enhancement

Traveling up I-84 mile post 21 the old wooden pilions that are in the river, remove them. They block fish passage. Weren't they originally used to block fish for fish wheels? (STUPID) Next dig out and reinstall gravel spawning at the following locations. by using the existing small creeks to feed fresh water into the spawning ponds for sockeye salmon and silver salmon, and dog salmon in separate gravel ponds. Mile post 24 past Rooster Rock Park on the east side of the freeway dig it out, install river rock gravel keep the trees and plant more trees for shade. Clear east, to Bridal Veil sign mile post 28. Divert Bridal Veil falls/creek into these fresh water areas for fish spawning. Build a bridge at Rooster Rock parks bay boat docks area, between the Columbia and the fresh water ponds. Multnomah Falls both lakes, gravel the bottom of lakes for fish Install a creek to the Columbia. Sockeye will spawn in lakes. Mile post 34 put in an estuary pond system fed by McCord creek. Wyeth exit 51 by mile post 54 north side of freeway pool regravell it. Then feed water into it from Starvation creek. Along with the water that falls from the hole in the cliff just west of Starvation creek park. Mile post 56 Veito state park the pond on the north side of the freeway repair gravel refeed water for fish. Mossier Exit 69 mine the river rock gravel from the dried up creek bed and reuse for spawning beds. Chenowith creek in The Dalles it has a wild winter run of fish in it repair it regravell it. The trailer park that has a man made lake up there Folly lakes. Repair it so the water is feed back into the creek. Mill creek The Dalles, remove the culvert system that feeds this creek into the Columbia dig out a real creek channel instead. It used to have a wild winter Steelhead run in it. The fish would swim up the underground culvert when I was a kid. Repair regravell the creek. Increase The Dalles water shed drinking water supply lake by 4 times to allow extra summer time water to flow back into the creek. Regravell 15 mile creek for spawning beds. Back up to the Sandy River, dig out estuary pounds repair regravell for spawning beds on the north side of the I-84 freeway. Want to buy a fishing license, require a set amount of donated man hours each year on these projects. Does anybody get it yet, Rebuild Repair Restock with wild stock fish. Simple solutions That can be done on both sides of the Columbia river. Back to The Dalles boat basen, the wooden pilons they are to close together they block fish passage. I've seen Steelhead squeeze through these tight gaps jumping out of the water. The fish do this because their forced to swim through the down river sewage treatment fluids. That flow into the river, Down river from the boat basin wooden pilons. STUPID!! The Dalles Turd Twerlers, Raw sewage dumped into the river. THAT STINKS!! How about that sewage treatment plant in Troutdale. THAT STINKS, FIX IT!! Hoberman Geodesic domes used to cover all open air sewage tanks. Filter all water going back into the rivers. No man made chemicals should be put into our rivers. FEDERAL SUPER FUND, that's right SUPER FUND all of the turd twerlers. (sewage treatment plants) SUPER FUND all of the street run off storm drain systems into covered holding ponds with the water put through filtering systems. Extinction is not an option, Economic enhancement is. Convert existing man made chemicals used, over to all Bio-degratable environment friendly products. How about about this Pacific Bio Diesel Fuel made put of recycled Vegtible oil. Give them a call (503) 380-8055. Why can't Tri-met Diesel buses all use this type of Bio-Degradable fuel.

Real Time People Work For Improvements,
Right Here Right Now,

Allan V. Minor

What good does it do to super fund the rivers. If you don't first super fund all of the drainage systems. that flow all of the man made CRAP into the river systems.

GLOBAL WARMING FIX.

Heat convection rises up from the ground into the cooler upper atmosphere controlling weather patterns. Nuclear Reactors all over the world shut down. With their generators and transformer systems just sitting there useless? Change the nuclear reactor cooling towers. To heat convection towers, increase their height, shaped like the vortices of a tornado. Stick a Hoberman Dome on top of it. (<http://www.hoberman.com/fold>). So it looks like a giant mushroom. With an air turbine underneath the dome, venting air flow out the side of the dome. Built by Boeing Aircraft Company. Engineered by the U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS to drive electric generators. To start the controlled contained tornado, and sustain it. Use Heat Pump Technology. With the hot heat pump coils being placed at the base of the tower with venting air into the base. Next installing the cooling coils to the heat pump system at the top of the vortex tower. Creating a man made natural convection (Tornado) Wind Power Electric Generating System. With the cold air cooling coils at the top of the tower. Canceling out the rising heat of the heating coils at the base of the tower. Hot ground air being sucked into the base of the tower due to man made heating produced by Industry and Transportation vehicles. Looks like a good way to prevent global warming Without the need for burning any type of fuel, causing air pollution. Clean efficient wind power, and environmentally correct. No wildlife bird loss, like in existing wind generators. And with some cooling heat pump coils being placed in water (River's) to draw heat out of the water and transfer the heat to the coils at the base of the heat convection tornado tower, effectively cooling a river like the Columbia, Generating Electricity. An added benefit to this system would be to add water into the tornado generator various times during the month. Throwing water into the upper atmosphere. To form Clouds and rain for the arid lands of eastern Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Transforming a useless arid desert into a productive green belt. Rain water also cleans the air, removing air pollution. So what about the Mid West, you know Tornado Alley. What about the Rain Forest Fires, the Smoke, the Smog. Put out the Fire's, generate some electricity, cool down the planet. WE are changing the Earth's environment to suite our needs, so what are WE going to do next? NEW innovative technology combined with common sense Leadership, equals ideas that change the world. All of this is untried unproven technology. But if we don't do something soon, we'll be in a lot of trouble. The polar ice caps are starting to melt away!

Suggested Solutions, For Your Consideration.
Allan Vernon: Minor

Computer Modeling combined with cad programs, powered by Intel microchip technology. Should show the feasibility of this proposal.

ALTERNATE METHOUD

An alternate method to this system would be to install a Natural gas Turbine at the base of the tornado cooling tower. To produce electricity, along with a wind turbine further up the tower. With the heat pump cooling coils at the top to neutralize the heat flowing out if the top of the tower. Cool air, cool Planet. A nessary example of this use. Would be at a sewage treatment plant which burns off methane gas into the atmosphere. Example Hillsboro Sewage Treatment Plant on river road has a 20 foot methane gas flame burning off the gas producing nothing but waste heat. (GLOBAL WARMING). Natural gas combined with methane gas generating electricity. Inside a cooling tower, heat rises through a wind turbine electric generator producing power. With the cooling coils from a heat pump cooling down the hot air. To a neutral cool air being put back into the atmosphere. Recycling sewage waste gases and waste heat to produce power. Environmentally correct. This Hillsboro sewage treatment plant on river road. Produces sutch a stench that it gags the neighborhood population, and anyone who drives by. FIX IT. Cover up the holding ponds. Pump the natural gas into a vortex tower turbine generator, produce power. Clean up the AIR. Looks like the sea gull birds that fly over around and into these open air raw sewage holding ponds. Has allot of potential to spread Disease. The rat and mouse population around this are isn't to healthy for people eather. When will the creek by this sewage treatment plant be cleaned up, it's brown now, so kids can go trout fishing in the creek?

Suggested Solutions
Allan Vernon: Minor

Fish Follow Current Flow

Water drive boat propulsion systems cause water to be forced through jet pump impellers, and standard propellers. How many gallons per hour, per minute, and at what rate of speed flow through these blender blades? Don't fish and fish food live in this water? Isn't water circulated through marine motors for cooling putting heat back into the water. Isn't exhaust from these motors pumped into the water. WHY?

Wouldn't it be better to go to air drive propulsion systems, instead of water drives. A Hover Craft system replacing the current barge, shipping transport systems in our rivers. Would enhance the Northwest Economy. ASTORIA would become a major shipping port again, with Portland still a major inland port. All new ramp docking systems would have to be built, for the hover craft. With no dredging necessary in the Columbia Estuary, or the Willamette river. Spend the money on a Hover Craft system, instead of Dredging the Estuary river bottom. To mutch noise from the hovercraft fan blades? Not if a speaker system putting out the opposite sound frequency of the noise the fans put out is used. This would effectively cancel out any excessive noise levels.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

REVISED REVISION

Fluid Technology

Columbia River estuary means a heavy ocean salt water mix controlled by tidal flows. To form a large long expansive salt water river bay. With fresh water flowing into it. To form a brackish water mix where the two combine. This gives wild Salmon and Steelhead smolt. The time to smolt-er-size. Change their body chemistry from fresh water minnow, into a salt water cruiser bruiser, KING OF THE SEA. With a dike levy system at the mouth of the Columbia. To Prevent salt water tidal movement inland. The fish can't do the fishy wiggle boogie into adult-hood. One Thing that could really help fish recovery would be to allow fresh ocean salt water allot further inland up river. Fresh water taken out of the river system during the high tide movement of the ocean, fresh water not taken out during the movement of the low tide. Simple solution, Right. The dams spillways also should open and close according to the tide flows. Open the spillways on out going low tide. Then shut the spillways on the in-coming high tide. EB and Flow, EB and Flow, A real live Estuary, Instead of a channeled dead one. Open up the Columbia rivers mouth to the ocean with a new re-engineered levy, dike system. Then much further up river below Bonneville dam. Use the Max train style tunneling system to send fresh water down south to California or the desert areas for their fresh water needs. Via an under ground tunneling system. Vary the water flow through these tunnels to maximize the ocean salt water inland, up river. Don't take all of the fresh water just half to two thirds. The other small rivers that feed into the Columbia below the Bonneville dam. Will properly feed the Columbia estuary, salt water inland bay. Better for smelt, better for herring, salt water bay creatures. Food for salmon and Steelhead, better for fishin, for food, for fun, for work, for the economy, for cash flow.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

Better rethink the Columbia river dike, levy system at the mouth. Global warming is raising the sea levels. Controlled salt water entry up river is better than back water flooding by the ocean. Don't just tear out the dike levy system now in place modify it for projected sea level changes.

Revised Revision

Salmon and Steelhead Recovery
FOOD CHAIN ENHANCEMENT

Hatcheries set up for Hearing and Smelt Recovery. BATE FISH FOOD SOURCE. for Salmon and Steelhead and wild Turn birds, for seals, sea lions, sea otters, and for any other predator fish or bird in salt water and fresh water. Without any bate fish food source for all of these creatures these predators will eat every single Salmon and Steelhead smolt they can catch. Sturgeon like to eat them to. CLOSED TO ALL COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE USE of HEARING AND SMELT, natures fresh water Hearing. Closed to all Commercial and Private Use-- ALL FISH EGGS. Fish eggs can only be used for fish enhancement projects. Minnow bate fish and fresh water shrimp should be transplanted in all dammed river lake impoundment's. For FOOD CHAIN ENHANSMENT, Producing more eatable fish for people.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

Water Purification

Will water boil at 70 degrees if it's put into a tank? Where the atmospheric pressure is changed. Like being inside of a decompression chamber, something like divers use. To keep from getting the bends when they come up to fast from deep water. If so, creating steam at 70 degrees in a pressurized atmospheric condition. Could boil off polluted water, into clean water through a distillation process. Then transfer the steam to a steam turbine generator to generate electricity.

All within a pressurized atmospheric chamber. Then transfer the steam to a tank with normal atmospheric pressure and you've just purified the water leaving behind the pollution that was in the water. Dehydrating all of the waste that was in the water, to a liquid sludge, for removal. River pollution, sewage treatment pollution, or road run off pollution, industrial pollution. Add in a heat pump system with the heating coils at the pressurized atmospheric tank for boiling the water to stream. With the cooling coils at the cooling tank, for cold clean water back into the river. Is this worth an engineer's time to look at? All of this is untried unproved technology but may be worth looking at.

Suggested solutions
Allan V. Minor

Sport Fishing Hatchery Harvest Wild Fish Recovery for River Fishermen.

Alternating fishing with NO fishing every other year. One year stalking a river for sport fishing with hatchery fish. The next year not stalking a river for wild fish recovery. The year the hatchery fish return, open to sport-angling. The year the wild fish return, closed to all fishing. While one popular sport fishing river is closed for 1 year, another is alternately open to sport fishing for 1 year. People can alternate fishing different rivers for hatchery fish. Which would help limit the amount of economic loss in the sport fishing industry. While still allowing for full wild fish recovery. When wild fish recover on an every other year basis in sustainable levels. Wild fish brute stalk should replace hatchery brute stalk. Until both fished and non fished years are replaced with wild fish. With the hatchery system helping the wild fish's recovery. Effectively leap frogging wild fish recovery.

Make sure the 5 year cycle Chinook wild salmon spawning year is closed to promote recovery. Build up a brute stock so that 5 year cycle fish can come back to the rivers each year in stead of only 1 year in 5.

SUGESTED SOLUTIONS

Allan V. Minor

WATER WALL FISH FENCE

Stainless Steel dock pylons installed in the water pyle driven into the river bed. With water jets tightly installed vertically inline along the steel upright pipe. Pipes placed inline with water jets all facing one direction. Electric water pumps, force water into the vertical pylons, forcing pressurized jets of water current to flow out of the pipes. Causing a solid wall of pressurized moving water current. The last pylon should be replaced with a V shaped vertical pylon. Next to the shore line of the main river. Just down river from the inlet to the small man made river. This would be used to deflect the current flow of the pressurized water. So that most of the pressurized water current would deflect back into the main impoundment pool of water behind the dam. The rest of the water current would flow towards the small man made natural river around the dam. The V shaped pylon should also be electric motor driven in order to rotate. To change the amount and direction of the current flow, as it splits flowing across the V. A small amount of added wave water current flow on the up river side of the water wall fish fence. Would enhance water flow and fish movement towards the small river's inlet. It will be nessary to also install a calm covered side pool attached to the small man made river around the dam. In order to direct steelhead and salmon smolt into this holding area for containment. So they can survive predator attacks, sutch as birds or other fish. This must be done in order to release these smolts back into the river at NIGHT. This is when fish mainly travel anyway. When there's cool water. Small and large fish move at NIGHT in darkness away from Predators EYES, and hide during daylight. They move according to the TIDES, caused by the gravity waves of the moon.

This Water Wall Fish Fence system should be used in a calm impoundment lake above a dam. And in a calm pool of water below a dam. Used to prevent fish from coming into close contact with dam turbines and spillways. Also used to guide fish around dams by way of a small man made river beside the river around the dam. Water flow into the small river can be regulated the same way concrete fish ladder inlet water flow is now regulated.

FISH FOLLOW CURRENT FLOW!

Most 'smolt won't go into an inlet to a concrete fish ladder. Because the inlet is dead calm water with no current to guide the fish into the inlet. Instead they go through turbines inlets, spillway inlets and locks inlets. Every where there's current flow. Adult steelhead and salmon should be kept away from SMOLT'S. Since they look like hearing and smelt. They will eat them! This can be accomplished by installing under water infra red cameras. To see when the adult fish are not present, or the least amount present. Before releasing the smolts at NIGHT.

Pressurized Water Wall Fish Fence Pylons can be made to look like natural rock out cropping. The same way the artists made the man made rock aquariums at Newport.

Simple Solutions, Common Sense Compromise, NO DAM REMOVAL'S, With Economic

Enhancement

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE!

UNION LABOR BUILDS AMERICA WITH A LIVING WAGE FOR FAMILYS.

WE DON'T TEAR IT APPART.

SUGESTED SOLUTIONS

Allan V. Minor

February 16, 2000

Commercial Gill Nets Native American Indian Gill nets

Exchange old out dated gill net technology. With new fish wheel technology. Installed on small barges for mobility. Fish wheel technology with modern improvements could be used to replace all commercial fish net systems in rivers. A water wall fish fence in a river could guide fish into a fish wheel. The fish wheel puts the fish into a live well holding pen where wild fish are released unharmed back into the river system and hatchery fish are harvested. Fare harvesting quotas for each of the economic fishing industries. Native American Treaty Rights, commercial fishing, and sport fishing. A property tagged hatchery fish showing point of origin. would allow for fish and game hatcheries to get their quota's for sustainability first. Also allowing for a fair percentage of hatchery fish to be released back into the river system for sport fishing. (Read Sport For River fishermen) Fish wheel technology is already being used on a limited basis on the Frasier river in Canada. A gill net that catches and kills one wild Salmon or Steelhead, Kills off the potential of 4 to 5 thousand salmon eggs per each paired up fish at the spawning beds.

Maybe just maybe the initiative measure on the Oregon ballot in 1926 that outlawed fish wheels in this state. Should be looked at. Then changed, for controlled fish wheel use with proper shared management between the Native American Tribal rights, the Commercial Fishermen, the Sport Fishermen. Along with the fisheries biologists in charge of hatcheries and wild fish recovery.

Suggested Solutions,

Allan V. Minor

Take a look at the book, Wheels of Fortune, by Francis Seufert. Copy right 1980 Oregon Historical Society, it can be purchased at Barnes and Nobel.

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

SIMPLE SOLUTIONS!

REPLACE BARGES WITH HOVER CRAFT!

Like the ones they use to cross the English Channel. Modified to move wheat. They can Travel over Deep Water, Shallow Water, and over Land. A Barge Cannot. Because of the Noise, make the Hover craft Travel at Night. They are alot faster than a water drive propulsion system, They're an Air Powered Propulsion System. With no water drive propeller or jet pump impellers. Sucking small minnow, Smolts fish to death. And you'll never have another Barge run aground in the Columbia River again.

PROBLEM SOLVED FOR GRAIN TRANSPORT.

Build these Hover craft here in the UNITED STATES, and you've just created another TAX PAYING INDUSTRY, how about it, Boeing.

AMERICA CREATES JOBS, with Imaginative New Innovative Ideas.
Negative Attitudes Tearing Apart Industries. Only Leeds To UNEMPLOYMENT.

THANK YOU.

ALLAN MINOR
2718 So Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

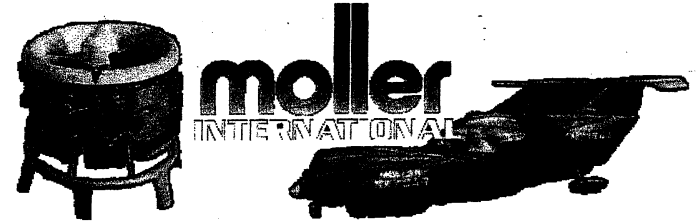
JET AND PROP BOATS !!

With the wide spread loss of WILD STEELHEAD AND SALMON RUNS in many rivers. Along with the Federal Government now starting to List alot of these fish runs in the ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT! This means that any people or Industries that kill or injure these fish can be fined Large amounts of Money and or recieve JAIL TIME. Since the question has been brought up of. How many SALMON AND STEELHEAD, SMOLT MINNOW FISH are injured or killed by boat motor exhaust, pumped into the water, propellers, and jet pumps. Read the article on predator birds, which shows the shallow depths at which minnow smolt fish. Feed on bugs falling into the water, and how predator birds feed on these fish in shallow water. Small fish stay close to the surface to feed. People are wondering if you have set up a testing facility at lake X. A channel (full of squaw fish minnows) 2 feet deep, (a notorious predator of SALMON AND STEELHEAD SMOLT MINNOWS). So you could run a jet boat over the fish. Then you could run a seprate test on a prop boat over the fish at different speeds. With a couple of underwater infra-red cameras attached to the boats hull looking at the boats water drive. to see how mutch dammage to minnow fish smolts (1 to 12 inches). These water drive propulsion systems, cause, or don't cause. With the high popularity of river jet boats in the northwest. In ever increasing numbers. One wonders if this is helping along the extinction of entire runs of salmon and steelhead unique to each rivers wild runs of fish. Even a small percentage of fish loss due to this, would be unexceptical. With the large number of boats now in the rivers, and the small numbers of wild fish left. There needs to be some sort of solution to save these baby fish. Unless you can come up with some sort of a fish deflection method. To keep minnow smolts from being sucked into jet pump impellers and propeller blades. You may want to consider compleatly redesigning boat motor propulsion systems. A possible solution might be to use two small turbo props in the AIR not the water like in a v-tol aircraft (Moller International). This would be alot better solution than people not being allowed to run power boats in rivers anymore.

Boat motor Exhaust should be pumped into the AIR Not into the WATER , we don't need the water heated up and poluted by boat motor exhaust. Which can only degrade water quality and FISH HABITAT!

Moller International: Home of the Rotapower Engine

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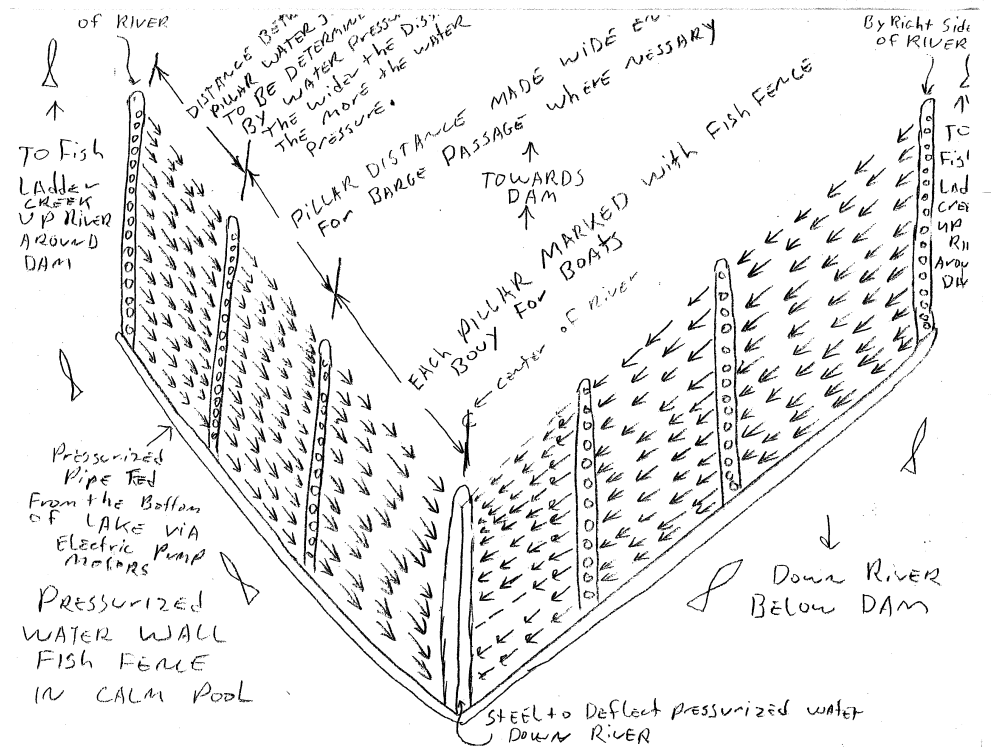
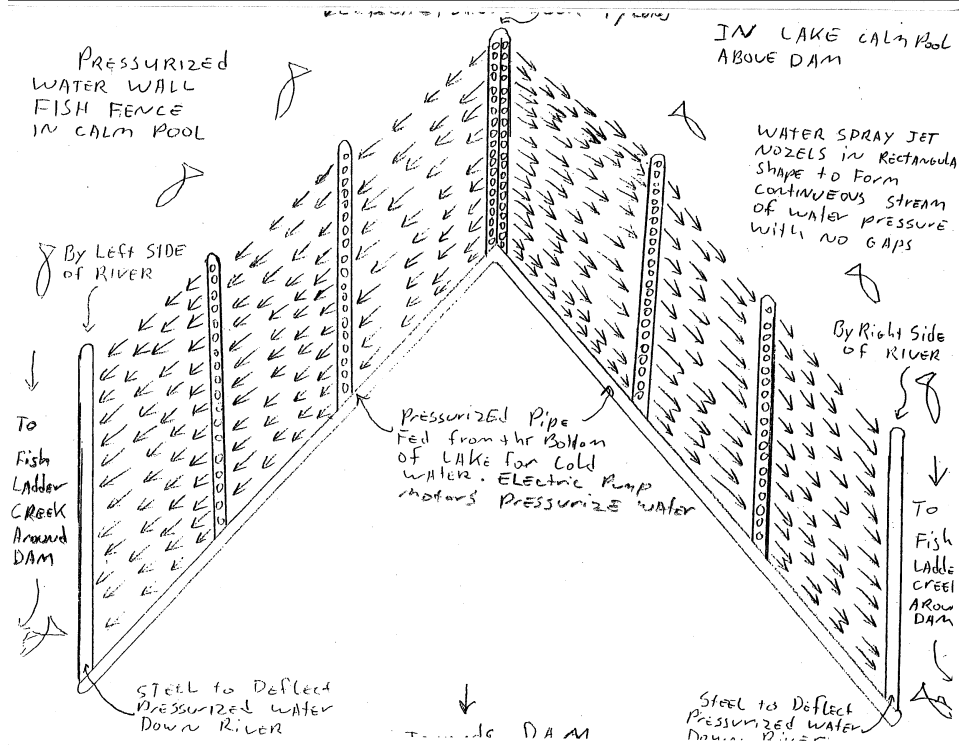
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Moller International
1222 Research Park Drive
Davis, CA 95616 USA
FAX: (530) 756-5179

mi@moller.com

1 of 1

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Common Sense Habitat Enhancement Replacement

Cutting in estuary side river sloughs for wild fish recovery spawning. Making them flood proof. Water fed by ground water seepage. With no up river opening preventing preventing flooding. Side peninsula between main river and estuary spawning sloughs must be above the high water flood plain. Preventing dirty flooding fast water from flowing into the spawning beds, preventing eggs from oxygen starvation. With gravel bottom round river rocks installed, for a natural sustainable, reusable fish enhanced environment. Have these side water spawning beds built on a steep enough incline to prevent main river flood river water from backing up this side inlet. The State of Washington is already starting to do this. THANK YOU!

That's a Wild fish Hatchery! Do Not use ASPHALT Hatchery fish smolt holding ponds anymore. Look at the MSD'S sheet for asphalt, for it's chemical make up, To see the chemical hazards involved. I am not against our government or government regulations. I am against stupid! Maybe we just need to phase out some of the old polices. While bringing in NEW polices that actually work towards sustainability, with renewable resources.

Why can't public broadcasting TV put the N.M.F.S. meetings and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers meetings on television. For public involvement and understanding everyone's concerns. So everyone can see and give input for alternate solutions for fish runs enhancements and sustainability. New fresh ideas, instead of dam removal.

It would have been better if these meetings could have been scheduled on Saturdays or better yet on a Sunday afternoon. Most of us that work in the private sector, work 5 to 6 days a week. So we can support our families and pay our taxes, so that you can have a job. If we don't work the flow of money shuts down. I am against stupid! Keep the money and the rivers flowing. With a crystal clear vision for the future.

It's hard work running against the current and a lot of big fun. That's what the Fish are all about and that's what America is about!

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

Harvest

Commercial Gill Nets
Native American Indian Gill Nets

CLOSED COLUMBIA RIVER, SNAKE RIVER, DESCHUTES RIVER!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Pick rivers and streams that have no wild or endangered fish runs on them. Allow fishing for hatchery fish only increase the hatchery production for the purpose of TREATY RIGHTS. Ocean harvest closed to net systems. Enforce the 200 mile limit to foreign fishing vessels. Line and hook set line fishing only for commercial fishing, ALTERNATING YEARS. Fishing one year for one species, not fishing for that species the next year, while fishing for a completely different species. Alternating fish stalks each year should allow for fish harvest sustainability, limiting fish tonnage take. should allow for sustainable renewable fishing resources. The alternative is ecological species extinction. They die off, We die off. Stupid! Better yet commercial enterprise which sells fish should grow their own fish to sell. Fish wheel technology with modern improvements could be used to replace all commercial fish net systems in rivers. A water wall fish fence in a river could guide fish into a fish wheel. The fish wheel puts the fish into a live well holding pond where wild fish are released back into the river system and hatchery fish are harvested. Effectively allowing each country to harvest there own fish.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Walla Walla District

Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Draft Feasibility Report/ Environmental Impact Statement

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers invites any person who has an interest in the Draft FR/EIS or represents a group of people that have an interest in the subject matter of this study, to make comments. The Corps will respond to the comments related to their Draft FR/EIS in their next NEPA document produced for the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/EIS. Comments will be accepted through March 31, 2000.

Name: ALLAN V. Minor
Organization: 3041 SE TIMBERLAKE Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
Comments: (503) - 640-3852
e-mail mmminor @Teleport.com

All comments given are suggested ideas.

Send comments by
E-mail: salmonstudy@usace.army.mil
Fax: (509) 527-7832
Mail: Department of the Army, Walla Walla District Corps of Engineers, Attention: Lower Snake River Study, 201 North Third Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington 99362-1876

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Fish and Wildlife Implementation Plan Environmental Impact Statement

1. In addition to the major policy directions you are contemplating to encompass the regional efforts for fish and wildlife recovery, please include the following major policy direction: _____
2. To create clearer, more distinct differences among the fish and wildlife policy directions we have proposed, more descriptive titles would be: _____
3. The key issues I am most concerned about for the regional fish and wildlife recovery effort are _____
4. I need more information or clarification on _____
5. I have these other comments: ALL comments given are suggested ideas.

(Please use the back of this comment form if you need more space.)

Name: ALLAN V. Minor
Address: 3041 SE TIMBERLAKE DRIVE
HILLSBORO OREGON 97123 - 8366
e-mail: mmminor @TELEPORT.COM

Thank you for your input.
Please mail your comments by **March 31, 2000** to:

Bonneville Power Administration
Communications Office - AC-7
P.O. Box 12999
Portland, OR 97212



Federal Caucus Public Comment Form

All comments on the All-H Paper--written, e-mailed and oral-- will be analyzed and considered in a summary report, with responses at the time of the final All-H paper. The comment period closes March 17, 2000.

Please use this page to comment on issues related to the Federal Caucus All-H Paper. Please use the Corps EIS Public Comment Form and the Corps John Day Study Comment Form to make comments on those documents. You do not have to limit your comments to this page only - use as many pages as necessary!

The Federal Caucus welcomes comments on all and any aspects of the All-H Paper. Comments related to the following might be among those you consider:

- Scope of consideration
- Range of options in each H
- Adequacy of analyses presented
- Existing or additional analyses
- Adequacy of/ or additional alternatives
- Appropriateness of goals and objectives

ALL comments given ARE suggested
Ideas.

Name: ALLAN V. MINOR
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Since Adult Salmon and Steelhead and smolt fallow along the bank edges of the Columbia river. Because there is little current flow to follow in dammed impoundment lakes. Open culverts or access points to side river ponds slow down fish migration. There is only one way in and out. This slows down their migration. Making them exposed to longer periods of time being exposed to predators. Maybe these ponds should be closed off. That are between the river and the rail road line and the freeway. an option would be to install a set of water wall fish fences in parallel to each other wide enough to handle fish run migrations. Installed all the way up the river. Between the dams. With pressurized water wall current flow. To keep predators out, to keep fish runs in. With a lesser amount of current inside the parallel water wall fish fences. Effectively putting river current flow back into damned impounded lakes. Even if it cost the entire electrical out put of one generator for each dam. In order to drive the electrical pump motors. To run these man made pressurized water current flows for the water wall fish fence system. It would be worth the cost. The cash flow returns from increased fish runs should perpetrate a hole new economic base. Based on sustainable fish runs.

Suggested solutions,

Allan V. Minor

WATER WALL FISH FENCE !

There is another way to direct the fish around the Dams and their Turbines. USING WATER HYDROLOGICS ! A pressurized stream of water inside of the dams stagnant up river Lake. By using a pressurized piping system in the lake. To form pressurized streams of water combined together to form a wall of pressurized water. Shooting pressurized water under the water of the lake like fire fighters water cannons, towards the fish ladder at a high enough pressurized wall of water to prevent the fish from wanting to cross the pressurized stream and to guide the fish towards the fish ladder, away from the turbines. the same thing can be done at the bottom side of the dam to direct the fish towards the fish ladder. You can use electric powered water pumps. Or you may be able to use the exit tubes on the down river side of the dam to pressurize the underwater water cannons forming the under water wall of current. In long slow moving or stagnant lakes behind dams. You could even install 2 pressurized walls of water inside the lake. To form an underwater river current inside the lake to guide the fish. This would also keep predator fish out of this SALMON AND STEELHEAD SUPER HIGHWAY! Install a pressurized water roof and you've just solved the bird predator problem!! Drawing water off of the bottom of the dammed lake to feed the water cannons would also provide cold water for the fish. Which is now a problem without this system. Consider the Possibilities! You'll still have to replace lost spawning beds due to dam construction. By building a smaller river beside the Columbia for graveled spawning beds in some areas.

FISH HATCHERYS

To LATE the Commercial OCEAN Fishing Industry has already OVER HARVESTED the OCEANS FISH. I already BOYCOT store bought Fish. The OCEANS FISH ECO SYSTEM is on the verge of TOTAL COLLAPSE. Waiting 6 years to reduce the size of the commercial fishing fleet. Will be too little to late and way to destructive. The fish hatcheries have to stay. While we reinvent fish production methods.

How to fix the problem.

All of the river side ponds, lakes, and estuaries. Formed when railroad road beds were layed down, and highways were put in place. A lot of these have fresh water flowing into them. From water falls, and creeks. A lot of the others can have cold water pumped through water wall piping systems. Fed from the bottom of each dams lake for cold water. A water wall fish fence system. Changes a dead water stagnant pond lake or estuary into a simulated river with water flowing current. Place small round river rock in them and you've installed natural spawning beds. Install under road bed culverts that are designed to look like a rocky river bottom. With fish fence water current flowing through it, and you've got a fish passage. Install a water wall fish fence across the entrance of the fish passage. And you've got a controlled environment, only allowing the fish to enter or leave the spawning and rearing area at the proper time. Next fish food pellets are a crummy way to feed fish. Since most all of the bugs have been killed off with pesticide. I think fresh water shrimp and under water self sustaining Natural food sources should be introduced into the water system Small self sustaining brite fish minnows that don't grow to become larger fish.

The Dam draw down theory has some interest. WE should look at this for different reasons. We could draw down one Dam at a time. In order to flush out as many trash fish as possible, squaw fish, carp, suckers, shad, and predator fish. You wouldn't get all of them out. But you could co-produce a fishing event. To fish large quantities of them out of the river, behind the Dam drawn down. the fish would then be sold to cat food manufacturers. With half the proceeds to go to the fishermen to buy more sport fishing tackle. the other half of the money to be spent on SALMON AND STEELHEAD ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS. Warm water game fish would be caught for people food. Harvesting a food source without completely destroying all of the fish. One Dam at a time. An emptied Dams lake should have a water wall fish fence installed as previously explained in earlier letters. To keep the fish from being killed as they move around the Dams. A slight increase in electric rates to compensate for lost revenue during a short term temporary Dam drawdown. Going down river draw down one dam at a time, after the up river dam has been refilled and brought back on line. Then we should restock the up river refilled Dams lakes with self sustainable fresh water shrimp and minnow bait fish that never grow to become bigger fish. We should plant a lot of trees along side of the river. To help shade the rivers edge from the sun and its heat. The only problem I can see with a draw down might be the loss of a major food source for salmon. The Columbia River fresh water mud clams, I've picked them out of the muddy bottom while swimming in the river at Rowena, when I was a kid. The only other main food source in the river for fish to eat is other fish. We need to introduce a natural food source into the river system, that is self sustainable. So that fish no longer need to eat game fish to survive.

ALLAN MINOR

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HATCHERY SALMON FOR COMMERCIAL GILLNETTERS, FOR SALE???

Why in the hell should the TAX PAYERS of this Fine State, and any other State for that matter Be required to pay to raise NON-WILD Fish. Just to let them go to be caught in the oceans and rivers by Commercial Gill Netters. With most of our Fish not even caught by Commercial Gill Netters Living in our State. I have yet to see any Commercial Gill Netters DONATE any MONEY towards WILD FISH ENHANSMENT! With the exception of the Native American Indian Tribes, and they Live here. The Fish and Game Department is now finally starting to tag all of the Hatchery fish before there Released. Make it Illegal to remove a fish tag from any fish caught in the oceans and rivers by Commercial Gill Netters. Then CHARGE the Commercial Gill Netters a price per fish. To reflect the actual cost per fish we TAX PAYERS pay to raise these fish before their release. Then CHARGE A HEALTHY PROFFIT MARGIN TO FUND WILD FISH RECOVERY!

This is not a Socialists or a communistic country. This is AMERICA, MADE IN THE U.S.A. Where the Profit Margin Makes America Work. Then the true COST of a NON-WILD HATCHERY raised Fish. Will be reflected at the grocery store. Then maybe the Commercial Gill Netter Fisherman will start growing there own Fish For sale. I SPORT FISH. I currently Boycott Commercially caught Fish out of our Oceans.

Besides if excess hatchery fish make it back to the hatcheries. The fish can be sold for a profit. To Fund Wild Fish Recovery Programs.

Thank You???

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The Fish and Game Department

Current Asphalt and Concrete Fish Hatcherys, Is this really the way to go?

Lets see the fish and game biologists gut open fish at the proper time with a knife. To mix the fish sperm and eggs by mans hand and stick them into some incubation trays in water. Nothing natural there no natural pairing up of the fish there by the fishes choice. No natural water rapids and falls to only allow the biggest and strongest fish to get to the sponing grounds. No gravel sponing beds with dirt and bugs and neutriants. To support healthy fish rearing. After the eggs hatch into fish from the hatchery trays then what? They put them into rearing ponds made out of concret and you gessed it, ASPHALT. Which has who knows what kinds of Chemicals in it slowley leaching into the fish smolts water supply. Black tar and petrolium based chemicals. Concete takes years to curp does it leach lime and other chemicals into the water. What will the fish biologist say about this? Well maby something like this, these chemicals that make up ASPHALT, and Concrete leach only a tiny amount of chemicals into the water, or they might say no leaching chemical problem at all. That amounts to nothing in there that can hurt the fish. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT? Do you believe the current Leaderships Thinking. MABY NO. I wonder why? It looks like the Hatchery fish are made not fit (SICKLY). By maby quick fix BAD BIOLOGICAL DECISIONS. A hatchery should look just like a river man made for better natural fish production with real rocks and round river rock gravel.

Why doesn't all of the money's collected for fishing and hunting Licencing fees go directly to the Fish and Game Department. Instead into the general fund, and you wonder why your loosing Licencing Fees. Maby the General Public has a Perception of the past and present Leaderships lack of ability to properly manage the resources of this state. Spend all of it on the fish and game. None of it to the General Fund. Boat licencing fees, boat docks fees send it to the fish and game. That will help to improve the publics perception of proper money management for this particular department, along with inovative changes. Lets see Tag your fish turn in the tags. So the fish and game can keep statistics on where and when and how many fish are caught on each river. Publish this and show where each persons favorite fishing hole is so we can get over crowded fishing spots bring your own rock to stand on. Or maby fishremen are basically secretive about their favorite fun time. Don't be STUPID use the stats for the biology not for the general public. Let us figure the fishing on our own, thats part of the fun.

Hook Regulations? 2/0 wide jaw hooks? Even if they are barbless, the hook is so big. With one solid hook setting a fisherman can drive a hook right into the skull of a fish. So if it gets loose its dead anyway. Limit the size of the hook in two ways. First the standard way, between the shank and the point of the hook, but no Larger than 9/16" at the mouth. Then Limit the Penetration Depth of the hooks no longer than 3/8" of an inch from the point of the hook to the back end of the hook. Barbless hook regulations? Allow one barb by the point of the hook and no barbs on the shank of the hook. This allows the fisherman to fight the fish with little damage to the fish, it's the debth of the penetration of the hook into the fish that dammages the fish. And the length of time the fish is fought. Also how the fish is Handled during its release. One fish hook per one fishing pole no exceptions no multiple, double, or treble hooks allowed. Two Fish per week Tag Limit where nessary, all others catch and release. Catch and release allowed after limit retained. (RELEASE ALL WILD FISH) Fishing's for fun. Not for the Catch KILL FREEZER PROFFIT, Failur for regulations compliance, Fishing Licence Revoked for 2 years Change the catch and keep tag limit when the fish runs increases to normal amounts.

Common sense isn't very common anymore. When all everyone wants to do is get their shair.

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The Fish And Game Department

We all use fishing LEAD to get our presentation down fast in the rivers current to the fish. We all get hung up on the bottom and lose our tackle and fishing tackle, in the river bed. We all know this seriously pollutes the rivers. But we need the lead for fishing. Well here is what we do, we put tiny steel pellets into the lead when it is molded into sinkers, or we use steel pellets in slinky cord. Then when we loose our fishing equipment in the river and our lead. We simply put a strong electro-magnet into the river- to retrieve the lead and the tackle we pollute our rivers with. Lost Lead and tackle left in the river should be reported and location given, for removal. Via E-mail. Currently lost tackle and lead is only retrieved by river divers, that also fish. Retrieved tackle and Lead should be melted down for recycling metals, as to not to compete with the tackle companies selling their product.

Simple Enough? DO IT NOW.

There are to many special interests writing the regulations for the Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations Rule Book. Let COMMON SENSE RULE THE REGS.

How about no GILL NETS? Won't Happen? Can't Happen?

Well how about someone sponsor a Petition Drive in each state. To make it Illegal to sell SALMON AND STEELHEAD in stores, fish markets, and restaurants. If there caught in the oceans or the rivers. They would have to be raised in fish farms, to be able to sell them. For say the next 7 years. Also supplement the Commercial Fishermen's lost wages. By having them work at SALMON AND STEELHEAD HABITAT RESTORATION. THE SAME FOR THE LOGGERS, AND THE FORRESTRY SERVICE PERSONAL. Also making it illegal for U.S.A. owned Commercial Fishermen and their Boats to sell SALMON AND STEELHEAD to Foreign buyers and countries. Any Foreign Commercial Fishermen or Boats taking these fish will have severe import duties assessed to all imported products sold in this country by the offending Foreign Countries Boat Owners and Fishermen's Country of origin. Also the Foreign Countries purchasing these fish or making use of these fish will have the same severe import duties assessed. Moneys collected in this way will all be used for fish enhancement programs.

Could something like this be done?

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Questions ,

Just a few more questions.

What percentage of fish move through each Dams Locks? Since there is a Large amount of water flowing through the Locks. Most all of the time. How do you count these fish moving through the Dams Locks? How close are these Locks to the Generators Turbines intake on the up river side of each Dam?

Why doesn't each Dam have FISH FINDERS placed at as many Locations as possible?

Also Infrared Under Water Fish Cameras can now be purchased. On the up river side and on the down river side of each Dam to track fish movement. They even make side view fish finders now. Why can't they be hooked into a Computer System to track fish movement for for BETTER FISH SURVIVAL.

Those DAM Generator Turbine Blades chew up fish (SMOLTS) Right. Well, a turbine blade is a turbine blade Right. What about the Turbine Blades in a Boats Jet Pump or a Prop. Does this do the same DAM THING? HOW MANY FISH (MINNOW, SMOLTS) DOES THIS CHEW UP AND KILL. Do some of the boat motors exhaust systems pump the exhaust into the water, heating up the water and Polluting it? WHY? What if RIVER BOATS were required to run on dual small TURBO-PROPS in the air not in the water. Like a V-TOL Aircraft. There would be a lot less Turbine Blades in the water traveling at 1 to 70 miles an hour . Does this suck up fish (MINNOWS, SMOLTS) CHEWING THEM UP, HELPING THEM TO EXTINCTION. Or does anybody really GIVE A DAM about the FISH and the FISHING. or is it just about the CASH FLOW, THE PROFITT MARGIN.

What else can we do? If we remove the DAMS, we LOOSE lots of ELECTRICAL GENERATORS. Then we LOOSE the INDUSTRY DEPENDANT ON THAT POWER. ALOT OF PEOPLE LOOSE THEIR JOBS, We can't afford to buy Boats or fishing tackle. The Sport Fishing Industry loses CASH FLOW, People get LAYED OFF.

DAM IT, What To Do, DAM IT. Coal Fired Generators, Nuclear Power, Natural gas. I don't think so. To mutch Air Pollution Nuclear Waste, to mutch HEAT produced causing Global Warming. TO produce lots of fish Build a small River beside the rivers that have been dammed up. With NO DAM TURBINE BLADES OR BOAT PROPS OR JET PUMPS ALLOWED. Use similar technology used to build the Max tunnels to Beaverton. But run the digger on the surface of the ground along the COLUMBIA RIVER. Make it into a Natural smaller undamed river for replacing spawning beds, for fishing, for fun, for food. Most all of us like to fish, Think about it, DAM IT DO SOMETHING BEFOR IT'S TO LATE. Remember the more fish the more Cash Flow. The More Food, The More FUN.

Have you ever wondered if any radioactive waste materials have actually Leached into the Columbia river system. Our Leadership says None Yet. Do you really believe them? Are you sure you believe that. Maybe NO. Wonder what that stuff does to fish.

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SPREADING THE OIL AROUND!

The Automotive Industry could have designed vehicles engines without gaskets. Most all gaskets eventually leak oil on to our streets. Leakage caused by vibration, heating and cooling, and age. Bad Engineering, they could have welded the components together to prevent any oil loss due to Leakage. Or at least installed a catch pan under the motor, to catch the oil leaks.

How much will the oil industry, and the Automotive Industry CONTRIBUTE for fish restorations. How about it EXON Restore the fish runs and the eco-system. Don't just pay off the Commercial Gill Net Fishermen. Put them to work rebuilding the fish runs. Along with rebuilding the bate, food fish and food source populations for the Salmon and Steelhead..

HOW MANY PEOPLE CURRENTLY BOYCOT EXON GAS AND OIL PRODUCTS?

THANK YOU???

Due to our transportation vehicles requiring fluids to operate. Gasoline, Diesel, Oil, Transmission Fluid, Gear Grease, power steering fluid, Brake fluid, Antifreeze, and windshield washer fluid. All having chemicals that leak out onto the roadways. Along with detergents and waxes for all of these vehicles. It will be nessary to install Roadside curbs along every road. Along with drainage piping systems. Draining all these fluids and water into holding ponds (with sealed membrane bottoms). Then routing the water through water purification plants. Before it's put back into our rivers and streams systems. If it's just allowed to go into the ground it pollutes the underground water supply and still ends up in the rivers systems, and our drinking water. Until we come up with all Bio- degradable fluids for our vehicles. Until we come up with all Bio-degradable chemicals for house hold products. We'll have to run everything through water purification plants.

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

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Industry's Part in SALMON and STEELHEAD RESTORATION

In order to keep Industry Competitive with the world market. It may be necessary to enact special tax incentives or credits. In order to pay for new equipment, to clean up and cool down water used then dumped into our rivers and streams. With low interest loans to meet the new requirements. Reverse Osmosis, and other water purification systems. Such as Dehydration systems or water Distillation systems for clean chemical free water back into our rivers. Since heat is now a realized form of water habitat degradation, helping to destroy endangered fish. HEAT PUMP Systems will have to be used. To draw heat out of the water, before putting the water back into our rivers and streams. Because of the current system of street drains, and sewage treatment plants plumbing water drains. Draining water out of our homes filled with all sorts of house hold Cleaning chemicals, soaps, and food waste bi-products. Combined with Chlorine water treatment for Drinking water safety. All of these chemical and man caused waste products. Will have to be removed from the water. Before it's put back into the river and stream system. To get our inland fresh water supplies clean again. And our Oceans clean again for the fish our food our fun our cash flow.

Sewage treatment, what a simple problem to solve. This Incinoleet add is a couple of years old but you get the Idea. Problem solved. Now all we need is a tax right off written into law to affect a cleaner water solution. That only Leaves chemicals dumped down our drains and hot or warm water left to take care of. Legislative tax incentives could help pay for these costly improvements. By the Construction of large water purification systems to handle all of our plumbing and drainage systems.

These are all just ideas worthy of your consideration.

THANK YOU

ALLAN MINOR
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SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS TURD TWURLERS

Into the water into the RIVERS? WHY? Dehydrate the waste, filter the air and the water. Then use the left over powdered residue and make fertilizer out of it. Even the deer and the elk poop in the woods not in the rivers. Because of all the over population expansion of people. The waste water pollution flows into our rivers. Now all they seem to do is to treat it with chemicals swirl it around the tanks twice. Then flush it into our rivers, and every time it rains a couple of inches look what happens, flushes every thing into the river UNTREATED. Wonder why the rivers are brown? Over Logging and Turd Twirlers. Do you trust our Leaders to lead us into the future? NO? I wonder why?

I know everyone has seen food dehydrators for snacks and backpacking. Use similar Technology for sewage treatment. Dehydrate the waste with microwave technology then turn it into fertilizer only on a larger scale. And filter the air fans to handle the smell. We need new inovative technology. Not the same old CRAP into our rivers.

SO the next time you piddle a little or poop a lot. Take a good look at whats going to get swirled around and flushed into the rivers. Via the local Sewage Treatment Plant.

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U.S.A.

Astoria's problem?

To many seals, sea lions hanging around tearing up private property, Boats, and just basiacy Lying around the docks rude and in the way. People just want to shoot them, kill them, thin the obnoxious herd. Why could there be so many of these animals here at this place Astoria. Their favorite food is taking a big bite out of a fishes belly to get at the blood and guts of the fish. The soft goey edible part of the fish. After all it's to hard to digest a whole fish full of spiney, prickly fish bones. Not good for the stomachs digestion. Gosh isn't there a fish processing plant at Astoria. So after they process and clean the fish for human consumption. What happens to the biological and blood waste of this fish processing plant. You know the fish guts, do they just simply Dump it into the Columbia River? What do you think those big obnoxious animals are there for, maby a free lunch. This area is a great well known Sturgeon fishing hole. Isn't chumming Illegal, Isn't dumping large quantities of Biological and blood waste into the lower Columbia River Illegal. Throwing fresh fish guts and blood into estuary's, bays, and into the lower parts of Rivers. Where seals and sealions are present is STUPID! Way up river away from these animals is ok and very good for the eco system. Also putting fish blood and guts back into the OCEAN. Say over a known crabing crab bed area would be GREAT, SMART, and ENVIROMENTALY CORRECT.

There outa be a Law.

A fishing boat brings in it's catch to be processed. then heads back out to catch more fish. Taking the fish blood and guts waste back out into the ocean to be dumped overboard for the crab beds. A simple real world, real time Solution.

Ever wonder if seals and sea lions while waiting for their free lunch. Snack on real live Salmon and Steelhead trying to make their way up river. Along with Smolts trying to make their way down river.

A SHAMEFULL WASTE!

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123 U.S.A.

Clackamas River Hatchery Stocking????

In Estacada Lake made by River Mill DAM, and in North Fork Reservoir made by North Fork DAM. These Lakes are both on the main river way. Both feeding, rearing, and resting areas for WILD NATIVE STEELHEAD and SALMON SMOLTS. Mixing in hatchery Trout and allowing fishing in these areas is STUPID! Closing Both of these areas to fishing is nessary, to save ENDANGERED SPECIES. WILD STEELHEAD SMOLTS, WILD SILVER SMOLTS, WILD RARE SOCKEY SALMON SMOLTS ARE EXTREMELY RARE!!! All these fish exist in this river system. Chinook Salmon should be Catch and Release only, Above RIVER MILL DAM.

NO FISHING IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES!!!

GO FISH SOMEWHERE EALSE, IS BETTER FISH MANAGEMENT. Until they build a creek along side of these Lakes. With a WATER WALL FISH FENCE SYSTEM above and below the DAM's to guide fish, and fish smolts into the creeks, and around the Lakes and DAM's. Until then NO WATER PROPULSION DRIVE MOTOR BOATS ALLOWED IN THESE TWO IMPOUNDMENT LAKES.

How many land locked LARGE TROUT live in the Impoundment Lake behind CAZADERO DAM. That Feed on SMOLTS that get flushed through NORTH FORK DAM's generator turbines, and over this Dam's Spillway's Open this Lake to Trout fishing. With a 2 fish Limit 16" or larger. Allow row boats only, with a couple of boat launches one at each end of the lake. Currently a fish ladder completely bypasses this lake. Row Boat Rentals on this lake and on Faraday lake, proceeds to go to WILD CLACKAMAS RIVER FISH RECOVERY. This makes up for the Loss of the two more Sensitive Impoundment Lakes. And Creates Exciting NEW FISHING OPPORTUNITIES!

THANK YOU.

ALLAN MINOR2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

U.S.A.

P.G.E. FISH ENHANSMENT PROGRAM?

On the Clackamas River they don't have a good one! They have a fisherman appeasement program. Modeled after the B.P.A.'s BIOLOGICAL FISH INEFFECTIVENESS PROGRAMS. Fish Ladders, Fish Traps, Trucking Fish over Dams. Dumping them behind the dams lakes, and in the rivers, sometimes. Which always disorients the fish. Dump the fish in a Dams Lake with little or no water current flow. How do they know which way to swim without water flow, they're RIVER Fish not lake fish. Thats ok right, because they suppliment the loss of WILD FISH RUNS! With Hatchery fish raised in ASPHALT REARING PENS. Because of over logging and muddy rivers, choking oxygen and neuterant starved fish eggs. In mud covered gravel spawning beds. When they transport these fish out of the fish traps, and into the trucks. Ever wonder if any of these fish end up in peoples freezers. Who watches for that! Eaver wonder why P.G.E. and other Utilities are wanting to sell their small dams and their small power generating dams. They don't want the Liability, or the BAD PUBLIC RELATIONS LIABILITY. They don't seem to care about the fish. They don't seem to want to fix the problem. They don't even know how to define what the problem is, with their series of hydro dams. For optimum fish enhansment passage up river. I've fished on the Clackamas River for years. So I am going to tell you whats wrong, and how to fix it. Lets start with the first dam on the lower river. RIVER MILL DAM, The generator turbins exit water, on the dams north side of the dam. The fish Ladder exits just south of the turbins off to the side, in the middle of the dam. It takes the fish a long time to find the fish ladder. Simply because most of the water current flows out of the generators turbin exit tubes. Fish follow the main current flow up the river. So they basicly stack up for about a month or so. Not able to find their way up river. When they do find there way up the fish ladder and over the dam. The fish find themselves in a damed up Lake. With little to no water current flow. Not able to follow the river flow, their stuck there again for another month. Until they find their way up to the next dam. Faraday dam, which is a damed up lake along side of the Clackamas, not across it. Thst slows the fish up by a couple of weeks. Because they are trying to follow the main waters current flow out of the dams generators turbin exit tubes. Next please read the Paper Water Wall Fish Fence, to solve these problems. The whole thing boils down to BAD WATER HYDROLICS! The next problem is Cazadero Dam a non-power generating dam across the Clackamas River. A water impoundment dam used to feed faraday lake by an underground culvert pipe, feeding a canall that feeds the lake, this is a great dam to me. Because it diverts most of the Clackamas river into Faraday lake. Leaving a smaller series of rapids and pools., for excellent Salmon and Steelnead Fishing. At least it used to be. Untill that great flood wiped out my secret fishing spot. The water hydrolics of a flood are awsomly destructive. That kind of water hydrolics moves giant bolders around like they are made out of balsa wood. Nobody knows what causes a massive flood every 100 years or so. But everyone knows why the rivers are no longer pristine and clear. Everyone knows why the river muddies up every time it rains a coupple of inches. Over Logging, and not replanting treese quickly enough. A Rain Forrest's Trees and tree roots hold back alot of rain water and topsoil. From being flushed into the rivers. NOT ANYMORE! REPLANT ALL OF THOSE TREES! It's to bad they couldn't have made homes and buildings out of metal studs instead of out of wood studs. Loggers can become construction workers, Rebuilding AMERICA! Or maby they can replant all of the treese they cut down first. I would like to see P.G.E. and the forrest service replace all of that great pocket water for the fish and the fishermen. Rebuild the river bottom with the propper Bolders, Rocks, and Gravel replacement below Cazadero DAM. After they fix the Dams Problems.

ALLAN MINOR2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.**Cazadero's Dam Problems.**

The culvert that feeds Faraday lake sucks allot of wild smolts into the lake. With no way for them to get back into the river, except through the turbines of Faraday Dam. Winter and spring water run off has so much high water flow now due to over logging. That the water FLOW between Cazadero Dam and Faraday Dam. Floods making this area Impassable for most fish. The next Dam up river North Fork Dam. Every time it floods water spills over the spillway. Flushing smolts down river over the spillway and into Faraday lakes culvert, into the lake and through Faraday Dams generators turbines. Or Flushed over Cazadero's spillways. How many wild fish can live through that! Do you trust P.G.E.'s Leadership to do the right thing. Based on how they've run their Dams system in the past and present. Maybe NO! The only way a few fish make it through all that. Is the fish ladder between the up river side of North Fork Dam and the down river side of Cazadero Dam. Not many fish find it during high water and flooding. It's the longest fish ladder in the world. Since fish follow the main flow of water current. P.G.E. took possession of the old main road between these three Dams along with all of the land around the river in this area. How did they do that? When there were no public hearings or bidding process on this property! The land and roadway used to be public property of great value. What did they pay for the property to remove it from public view, and from public state ownership for fun and recreation. The main road rebuilt now takes most people completely away from these Dams. The old road, tear it out between North Fork and Cazadero Dams. Then replace it with a creek with the same amount of water flow that runs through the Clackamas river below Cazadero Dam along side of Faraday lake during normal summer water flows. The creek should be between the up river side of the North Fork Dam as far away from this dam as practical for its inlet. And exit just below Cazadero Dam. Now look at the WATER WALL FISH FENCE LETTER for guiding fish into the new man made north fork creek. Like water jets in a Jacuzzi without the bubbles a pressurized water wall to guide the fish to the new man made north fork creek, and keep the fish away from the north fork dam. Then remove the longest concrete fish ladder in the world. Underneath this creek should be a culvert buried in the ground. That starts at the up river side of the north fork dam. With the water entrance of this culvert right at the dam. With the doorway to it controlled by a water float switch. To open when water levels rise preventing water from spilling over the dams spillways during high water and flooding. The culvert should drain into the lake made by River Mill Dam. By connecting smaller pipes to the culvert a stream or current of water can drain into the lake all along the entire length of the lake towards the dam. For river current flow inside the calm lake for the fish to follow up stream. READ WATER FISH FENCE LETTER. With another shorter culvert added to drain the lake of River Mill Dam, like the above system. To keep water from going over the spillways. A water wall fish fence would be used in the lake, away from the dam to keep the fish away from the dam and it's turbines. You would also have to put in a man made but natural creek with its inlet above the water current fish fence away from the dam. With another water current wall fish fence. To keep the fish away from the exit water flow from the turbines. And guide the fish by the water flow towards the new man made natural river mill creek. Then remove the old fish ladder. It's stupid to put a fish ladder in the middle of the dam. And have it exit by the turbines water exit. Along with the entrance to the old fish ladder comes out by the entrance to the generator turbines. REALLY REALLY STUPID FOR WILD FISH SMOLTS SURVIVAL!!! Close the lake made by River Mill Dam to all trout fishing PERMINANTLY!! TROUT FISHING ON ALL RIVERS CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY!! It sure would be easy to fix this DAM Problem for the fish. But are they going to spend the money? Fish Biologists in the field managing the rivers spawning beds, and making new ones in the river. Not managing asphalt hatcheries after these changes take place.

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

A DAM GOOD EXAMPLE FOR A WILD STEELHEAD AND SALMON RECOVERY SOLUTION PROGRAM
COPPER DAM OWNED AND OPERATED BY PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY.

How can wild Steelhead and Salmon Smolts Survive getting through this Dam? A spillway system with a steel drum on top of it, to regulate spillway water flow. With just enough water flow going between the two (Fish Follow Main Current Water Flow). To squish smolts on the upper side of this dam, between the steel drum and the concrete spillway. Or they can get sucked into the flume going to Powerdales generators turbines. It looks like there are fish screens there but I cant really tell. If they are everyone knows fish screens kill some fish. Arrow 3 looks like the flume, water fall where the smolts exit the fish screens. Bad move, fish follow the main water flow. The smolts that survive the screen and shoot out this exit flume. Are greeted by hungry steelhead, they eat minnows in the ocean, and they eat minnows in the river. You've got bad water hydrolics at your dam for fish passage. Not enough current flow to direct the fish to the fish ladder. Please read water wall fish fence. Next the fish ladder intake is terrible. Fish Follow the main currents flow of the river. Smolts will never find this dead water inlet. Native steelhead don't Die after spawning the first time. They can't make it down the river and to the ocean if they can't find the fish ladder intake. Fish follow the main flow of water current. The fish ladder intake should be away from the dam. In the next hole up river. The fish ladder intake should be a natural creek along side the river. Above the rivers flood plane. Then end up in a large calm water pool. With a water wall fish fence Installed in the pool to guide the fish in and out of the fish ladder intake. In this way the fish would never even be around the dam to be injured or killed. The same thing could be done for the fish ladder intake below and away from the dam. Enclosed is a water wall fish fence design for your study.

If you don't Believe that bad water hydrolics Kill Fish, buy a few underwater Infra- red cameras. To see what the fish are doing in the water around the dam. that's an interesting fish trap you've got there. It's an excellent idea to not allow hatchery fish beyond this point. And good public relations for a fisherman appeasment program. Supplemental hatchery fish replacement can never make up for the Decline and Eventual Loss of a WILD FISH RUN caused by a dam. Similar Letters have been going out to the B.P.A. and P.G.E. so your not the only one being picked on. We all need our fish runs back, for Recreation, for fun, for food. That means alot of cash flow back into our communities. You can start to make this happen by fixing your dam. This SIMPLE FIX, will have an Awsom Public Relations Potential.

Also you need a COMPUTER WEB SIGHT to show what your doing for your community and the fish runs. With Links to the B.P.A. , The Department of Fish and Game, The Columbia River Inter Tribal Fish Commision. Along with all of the other privatly owned dams and utilities. So you can share information for Wild Fish Runs Enhansment, and Dam improvements. To date I/don't know of any companys that privatly own Dams. Have any sutch COMPUTER WEB-SIGHTS. You could be the first!



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
3309 HALLS FERRY ROAD
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180-6199

March 27, 1999

Environmental Laboratory

Mr. Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

We have received a copy of your letter to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, concerning ways to improve the fish passage around dams of the Columbia River system. Although the dam you reference, Copper Dam, is not a Corps of Engineers dam, we are aware of similar concerns for fish passage at many of the dams in the Columbia River system. This concern for fish passage, as shared by all the Federal agencies in the region, has led to a number of investigations to design more efficient fish passage devices at these dams. The results of these investigations are shared with the state and local governments for their use with their projects.

We have reviewed your idea to use hydraulic jets to channel the fish into the fish ladders for passage around the dam. A similar alternative has been proposed by the fishery scientists working on this problem. This alternative involves generating a train of vortices to guide the fish into the fish ladder instead of the "water wall" as you suggest. In addition, many research efforts are currently underway in both Federal and academic laboratories in the region to investigate the relationship between the hydraulic flow field and fish behavior, with the idea to modify the flow field to enhance fish passage. As you have correctly observed, the key to a successful fish passage system will rely on the use of hydraulic systems.

Your letter also mentioned the need for a web site to display information relative to this fish passage issue in the Columbia River. The Corps of Engineers maintains a web page that describes fish migration in the Columbia River and the programs designed to enhance fish passage at the Corps of Engineers dams. You may locate the web page at <http://www.nwd.usace.army.mil/ps/>.

COASTAL AND HYDRAULICS
LABORATORY

GEOTECHNICAL
LABORATORY

STRUCTURES
LABORATORY


ENVIRONMENTAL
LABORATORY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY

-2-

I thank you for your suggestions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call my point of contact, Dr. Richard E. Price at (601) 634-2667.

Sincerely,



Robin R. Cababa
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director

Copy furnished:
Mr. John Kranda
Program Management
Portland District

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

TO ROBIN R. CABABA
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting Director.

Thank You very much for your return Letter to me. Your Fisheries Scientists have a very bright Idea of using a generated water flow train of vortices to allow fish to follow. But it should be Inside of a water wall fish fence guidance system. This would greatly improve fish movement and prevent Fish Loss, due to the Lack of containment away from Dams. The statement Fish follow the main flow of current, has exceptions. Fish for the most part will take the Least path of resistance, to conserve energy. They will shoot down river in water current occasionally resting in calm water. When heading for the Ocean. When heading up the river they will skirt along the edge of the fast moving water current. To conserve energy, and take the Least path of resistance. But without the natural method of using water hydraulics for controlled containment away from Dams. Fish can and will swim any where, wandering through out a river's waterway system. Facing Potential Death or injury at each of the mechanized machines we call a Dam, in our rivers systems.

Once again Thank You for your acknowledgment. That using streams of water current flow, that will rely on the use of hydraulic systems. Is the Key to a successful Fish Passage System.

THANK YOU!
Allan V. Minor

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San Francisco
Michael Christman, Vice President
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Douglas B. McGeoghegan
Maxwell
Frank D. Boren
Inverness

GRAY DAVIS
Governor



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fish and Game Commission

ROBERT R. TREANOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1416 Ninth Street
Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
(916) 653-4899
(916) 653-5040 Fax

March 11, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Mr. Minor:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter transmitting your ideas concerning improved fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. Your information has been provided to the California Department of Fish and Game's Engineering Section for its evaluation.

On behalf of the Commission, thank you for taking the time to provide your ideas on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Robert R. Treanor.

Robert R. Treanor
Executive Director

cc: LB Boydston, Intergovernmental Affairs Office
Water and Aquatic Habitat Conservation Branch



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife
28655 Hwy 34
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone (541) 757-4263
FAX (541) 757-4102



February 25, 1999

Allan V. Minor
2718 S.E. Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Dear Allan V. Minor:

Thank you for your ideas about how to improve fish passage around dams and through reservoirs. I found them to be new and innovative. However, the staff at this facility is not involved in fish passage issues so I forwarded your ideas to our Engineering Section in Portland.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Thomas Nickelson.

Thomas Nickelson
Program Leader
Western Oregon Research and Monitoring

ALLAN MINOR
2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

I VOTE!

I can hardly wait for the day when someone, Sponsors a Petion Drive to make all of the appointed fish and game officials elected into office by popular VOTE based on progressive inovative thinking and actions. And Responsible to the VOTERS for their directions and their actions. Instead of nearily being appointed year after year with no accountability. I VOTE! If nobody complains nothing will change. And what about the Forrest Service.Lets change all of the appointed positipns to VOTED into office positions.

December 7, 1998

Allan Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97123-8349

Oregon



DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND
WILDLIFE

FISH DIVISION

Dear Mr. Minor:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding construction of "natural" river ~~canals~~ *Along side of* the Columbia and Willamette rivers as an alternative to restoring wild salmon and steelhead in the basin. As you know, over the last several years our agency has been cooperating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in studies to look at the biological and economic benefits of various options to recover Columbia Basin fish stocks including breaching of the four Snake River dams, surface *BECAUSE small* bypass systems, improved transportation of juvenile fish, and increased flow *are close to* augmentation from the Snake River. *SURFACE*

Preliminary results from these studies have shown that breaching of the four Snake River projects (removal of earthen portions of the dams so the river would flow naturally) would provide the highest likelihood of recovering the listed salmon species. Construction of natural rivers ~~canals~~ *along the Columbia* were earlier proposed but not carried forward for further study because of the many biological and engineering problems that would be created. For example, based on many years of fish passage studies on both small and large rivers, it was realized that it would be virtually impossible to design passage facilities to safely divert the many juvenile and adult fish into a canal and maintain conditions to allow safe passage to the ocean and the many tributaries for spawning. It would be very difficult to construct the necessary juvenile fish screens and adult passage facilities at each tributary and meet established fish passage criteria and would be extremely costly. *SIMPLE SOLUTION, A WATER WALL FISH FENCE*

with the USE OF HYDROLIC WATER JETS to CHANNEL
I agree with you that breaching of the four Snake River dams may sound like a radical action to restore fisheries in the Columbia Basin, but the best available science indicates that is what is needed to recover the stocks. By the end of next year the decision makers will weigh these fishery benefits against the economic effects caused from breaching of the dams including impacts to power generation, navigation, and irrigation. *Fish for SAFE PASSAGE*

Ocean fisheries are now regulated by various international treaties and gill net fisheries that intercepted thousands of salmon destined for U.S. waters have generally been phased out. Today, ocean salmon fisheries by the nations are

John A. Kitzhaber
Governor



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Mr. Allan Minor
December 7, 1998
Page 2

mainly confined to within 200 but most within 50 miles of their jurisdictional area. Oregon chinook salmon are intercepted by fisheries off Alaska and Canada but those fisheries are also managed through international treaties. Fisheries off of Oregon, Washington and California are regulated through the Pacific fishery management council. Although harvest management must play a role in restoration of salmon runs, all available data shows that harvest in the ocean or rivers are not significant factors in the decline of salmon nor stand alone as restoration tools.

Although many fisherman believe that orange or red painted motor boat propellers or pumps attract fish, there is no scientific evidence to demonstrate that this is true. Fish may be attracted by the coloration, but it is likely that the engine noise or turbulence from the motors would serve to keep fish at a distance. Studies have been done in Alaska as well as here in Oregon to look at the effects of jet boats on juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead. These studies have shown that jet boats do not entrain juveniles in any significant numbers (largely because jet boats are usually in deep water) or cause significant injury or stress due to motor noise or wave action. The biggest area of concern is the effects of jet boats on incubating salmon eggs. A study done in Alaska has shown that jet boats driven in shallow water (ex: 3 inches) can injure and kill salmon eggs due to pressure changes caused by the pumps. I would not expect this to be a major concern in the Northwest because juveniles generally emerge in the spring/early summer when there should be adequate water depths in main channel areas used by jet boats.

I do appreciate your interest in Columbia River salmon issues and please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. *Written Response Requested on ALL PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN LETTERS sent to your office*

Sincerely, *small minnow smolt fish swim along the surface of rivers looking for bugs and food.*

Douglas A. DeHart
Douglas A. DeHart
Chief of Fisheries

Jet Boats ARE shallow draft boats

ALLAN MINOR

2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
U.S.A.

To everyone I've written Letters to regarding Fish Passage, Please read the following.

TO JAMES W. GREER

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR

I read the article called the Salmon Restoration Efforts Spawn Innovative Approaches To Hatchery Management. In The Oregon Wildlife Magazine, March, April issue.

I see you Like my new Inventive Advanced Technology. I created to meet the needs of modern day Wild Fish Management. It's called The Water Wall Fish Fence. The New system uses jets of water to control the movement of smolts, Salmon and Steelhead in water. I hope you don't mind but I sent the same information to California, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Fish and Game Departments. And to a couple of Research centers in states back east. I also sent it to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and to several States, State SENATORS. I sent it to P.G.E. They SENT IT BACK TO ME, LABELED RETURN TO SENDER. I can only guess that it's due to their lack of interest on the subject. Of solving fish passage problems around DAMS. I sent it to Pacific Power and Light, and Private DAM Owners. So it Looks like you'll have allot of Competition out there. To get this system out there and up and running to save our fish.

I am very impressed that you used my advanced innovative technology (Pressurized water jets, WATER WALL FISH FENCE) on a smaller scale. In an automated fin-clip machine for Hatchery fish.

* A very much APPRECIATED written response, with a THANK YOU, for my innovative new technology of Pressurized Water Jets (Water Wall Fish Fence). To control fish movement in water, written into the letter, would be greatly appreciated. It's something I could Proudly hang on my wall the rest of my life. I SPORT FISH. *

I believe this system will solve the fish passage problem of Fish movement around DAMS. I would Like the Opinion of Fisheries Biologists, and Engineering EXPERTS. I VERY MUCH VALUE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND OPINIONS.

As for the statements of Dough Dehart. There's allot of finger pointing going on. That was never the intent, sometimes one has to sture up the pot a little bit, take two steps back and see what happens. A leader can never lead, unless he or she first Listens to the publics comments. Because allot of us do understand the Issues, and have productive input to help solve our problems. So if that causes a little Adrenaline shock to the system. Well I say thats just a way to get the Brain moving a little quicker, to solve OUR Problems. All we can do is to keep trying again and again until we get it right.

THANK YOU

* How about a written response from everyone I've written to, with a THANK YOU, I've got a big wall. *

To: National Marine Fisheries Services
Attention: Will Stelle Regional Director

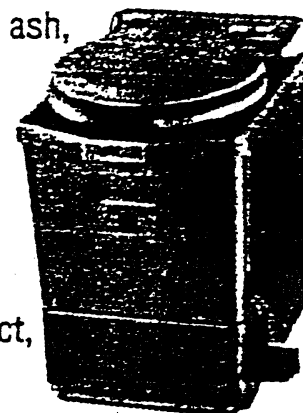
What to do about the seal problem feeding on our valuable Salmon and Steelhead runs. Try to keep them out of the bays and rivers, much as possible. Don't give them a place to rest along the docks set up electric fences like a farmer would use to control his cattle or pigs. This would force the seals back out into the ocean to hunt for food. Let them rest on an ocean beach or rocks not in the bays. Get a federal exemption for doing this. They will still feed in the bays some of the time. But they are basically lazy animals laying around most of the day and hunting for food where it's easiest. Let them hunt in the oceans limit their access to the bays resting beaches. Put the electric fencing on floats along the estuary and bay beaches to allow for tidal changes. Motion detectors detectors to control electric fences on docks, or maybe photocells, break a beam powers up the electric fence. If we don't save the fish runs there won't be any fish for us or the seals, sea lions to eat!!

Allan Minor
2718 SE Meadowlark dr.
Hillsboro Or 97123
E-mail tminor@earthworld.com

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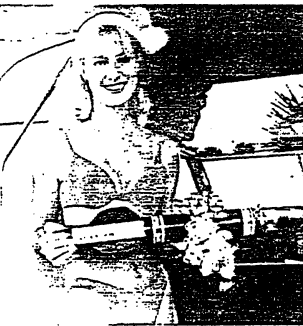
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John Day Dam Draw down (STUPID!)

Install underground Max Train style tunnels dug out. Start at the down river side of John Day Dam. Install Underground water tubes, parallel to the river on the Washington side. With water entrance gate control to vary the amount of water flow. The water flow tunnels end up at the Washington side of the Dalles Dam. Install side Dams and dig out the entire flat plateau area east of Dalles Port. Creating a new Dalles Port Impoundment lake. To generate Electricity. Then Draw down The Dalles Dam. Repair all of the cracks in the concrete of this massive structure Dig out The Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake (Dredging) at full water Draw Down. To enlarge the Depth of the lake. Enough to have the same volume of water in the lake. Enough to lower the surface of the lake enough to cause a free flowing river again. Between a pool made below John Day Dam and below the head of The Dalles Dam Impoundment Lake. Which would be a way's below CELILO FALLS. Opening up a Free Flowing River section for spawning Salmon. And Native American Fishing at CELILO FALLS. Meeting Treaty Requirements Previously signed with Sovereign Native Americans. What will this country's Government do when the Sovereign Native American Indian Tribes. Ask for all of their Land back due to a Breach of Contract. Commerce Law. When all of the wild Salmon become Extinct.

While all of this Dam and river construction is going on. A man made river built beside the Columbia should be free flowing. Combined with a water wall fish fence technology system, to guide the fish runs out of the lower Columbia river. Below this constriction project, into the man made river, and around the construction and the dredging project above the Dalles Dam's Impoundment Lake. Then back into the Columbia river the fish go, from the man made river inlet a way's above the Dalles Dam Impoundment lake. In a calm pool, with a water wall fish fence installed below the man made river's inlet. To prevent the fish runs from getting back down into the Dalles Impoundment lake area where the work is being done. This should prevent any migratory fish loss. Installing new Dams along side of the river, this will create more commerce and enhance fish runs. Go look at P.G.E.'s Dams on the Clackamas river. Faraday Dam, Along Side of the Clackamas river. Fed by an underground pipe from Cazzadero Dam.

Enhanced Cash Flow into the Economy, with Fish Recovery, with Native American Nation's Sovereign Treaty Rights Upheld, Sport Fishing Enhanced, New Power Generating Facilities.

ALL BY INSTALLING A NEW SIDE LAKE DAM, FED OFF OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER!

Suggested Solutions
Allan V. Minor

TO MR. ART BELL
Is this worth asking a SCIENCE pro, and a WEATHER pro
questions about this problem on your live show?
THANK YOU GREAT SHOW!!!
FAX to 775-727-8499

Alan minor
 2718 Se Meadowlark Drive
 Hillsboro Oregon 97123
 U.S.A.

BURN TIME, HEAT IT UP?

Can anyone answer a few questions? About our cars, trucks, boats, trains, and planes Our mobility is the most important thing we have. It provides food, products and recreation we all need. No body but no body wants to give up our freedoms our commerce, mobility provides. Most of us can't even make any money unless we drive to work. Most everyone has been told that exhaust pollution from vehicles causes greenhouse gasses and global warming. So we now have a lot of pollution controls in our vehicles. Well what about the HEAT produced by our vehicles when we are mobile and moving. We've got millions of vehicles out there driving around. With thermostats that keep our motors cooled to a constant temperature of around 185 to 195 degrees. So each vehicle's radiator DISAPATES ALL THAT HEAT INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. How many vehicles are burning fuel each day producing how much heat per rig. How many gallons of fuel do we all burn each day producing all that heat. That should tell us about how much HEAT IS PUT INTO OUR ATMOSPHERE. So what do you think about all of that heat Does this change the weather. ANYBODY, how about it, can anybody answer a few questions? Could all of this BURN TIME, PRODUCING HEAT. Cause Violent Storms, TORNADOES, HURRICANES, Weather Changes, GLOBAL WARMING, MELTING OF THE POLAR ICE CAPS, MELTING GLACIERS at an accelerated rate. What if instead of working 5 days a week we worked 4 days a week and shut off all of our vehicles 1 day a week would that help? What if someone designed, engineered, and produced an engine that produced no or very little heat. I'll bet someone can do a computer simulation to see if this is what is happening. So whats our BURN TIME, HEAT IT UP LIMIT, without TERMINAL DESTRUCTION OF OUR PLANET!! ANYBODY!! So who are these ECO-TERRORISTS, are they all of us DRIVING AROUND HEATING UP THE ATMOSPHERE at ground level. While the cooler air in the upper atmosphere. Tries to flow to the warmer air on the ground to ballance out the temperature difference. Causing high winds and destructave storms! TORNADOS! ELECTRIC short distant commuter vehicles equals no heat it up burn time, global warming atmospheric heating destruction! What the hell I gess we'll all just drive around untill we overheat our atmosphere and destroy all of our progress, STUPID RIGHT!!

Birds Consume 10- to 40-Million Salmon and Steelhead Smolts

REFERENCE ARTICAL NOT
 WRITTEN BY MY SELF
 BUT NOT THE LESS VERY IMPORTANT

It was a beautiful May day and with several free hours I decided to do a little bank fishing for sturgeon. The tide would be coming in and I could just quietly sit on a rock while soaking a smelt.

Shortly after I arrived at the bay and had made my first cast, I could see about a thousand feet to the west a great commotion of perhaps a thousand terns and cormorants next to shore. They appeared to be strung out in a precise line 45 degrees from shore and stretching about 100 yards out. As my interest sharpened I could see they were rapidly moving in a phalanx toward me. There was much diving, splashing, and squeaking. Until that line, being primarily a river angle, I had not seen such a bird-feeding orgy.

The phalanx was moving rapidly toward me at the speed of a man's brisk walk. I was dumbstruck by the scene. On the water herding the steelhead and salmon smolts were the steadily diving cormorants. Each bird would dive to grab a smolt and then resurface seconds later to fly forward to take its place in the constantly moving attack line, only to dive seconds later.

In addition to the rapidly advancing cormorants, two other bird species were very evident. Hundreds of Caspian terns were steadily dive bombing the smolts over the entire length of the attack line and on the shore at the very end of the line about six great blue herons were walking swiftly in foot-deep water getting their take of the fish bonanza. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of smolts were being consumed in a matter of minutes! The battle stopped about 100 feet from me when they noticed my presence and within 15 seconds this incredibly impressive

Each bird would dive to grab a smolt and then resurface seconds later to fly forward to take its place in the constantly moving attack line, only to dive seconds later.

attack was in disarray as the birds flew away to form the line elsewhere. Since that time I have witnessed many similar lines on the lower Columbia when boat fishing for sturgeon but none so impressive as that first phalanx along Willapa Bay.

It is a symbol of our politically correct government bureaucracies that nothing is done to save the 10 to 40 million steelhead and salmon smolts that each spring are bird consumed near the mouth of the Columbia River. And I am sure this scene is being played out along the entire West Coast as the fish-eating bird population is allowed to go uncontrolled.

We spend over 300 million dollars per year in the Columbia River basin to encourage wild and hatchery smolt production, only to allow perhaps 20% or more of the smolts to be prematurely destroyed. I enjoy watching the terns and cormorants, however, I think bird predation should be reduced by a reasonable amount. Who among us allows predators unlimited access to our gardens?

Rice Island is in the heart of the bird predation action several miles



upstream from Astoria. It was created by the Army Corps of Engineers from river channel dredging. It is now home to 20,000 nesting Caspian terns because there are no predators. Federal government agencies have proposed decaying the terns to another island about 15 miles away. I predict this will fail and just be another waste of your tax dollars. The common-sense economic solution would be to simply place some predators on Rice Island. But this is too simple for the "planners," besides, its more fun coming up with half-brained ideas funded with your tax dollars.

Even if the movement of the tern colony was successful, they would still only be a few minutes away from their usual killing fields, after all, feds, they do have wings! The inept federal government handling of this and other bird and mammal predation problems leaves one with little confidence in the federal government. □

US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District

Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

"NO" to the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study.

Our recommendation is the draft recommendation that "no further study is necessary" regarding the draw down or dam removal of the John Day Dam.

Drawdown or removal of the dam and the effects would be irrational, illogical, and expansive beyond belief with no guarantee of success for salmon recovery. Consideration of maintaining credibility with the public should be given serious thought if the draw down in any phase or breaching were to occur. The credibility of the responsible agencies and officials will vanish.

Replacement of power generated into the power grid would have to be made up from another source, either fossil fired or nuclear generation. Either would prove to be unacceptable in today's society. At this time there is expected energy shortages being forecasted in the near future for the Pacific Northwest which has to be addressed.

Citizens of Montana have a great stake in possible draw down of the John Day Dam as it will beyond a doubt have an effect on the waters originating and controlled by dams in Montana.

Please enter into the comments records the above comments and the attachments following.

The attachments are Joint Resolutions of the 56th Legislature of the State of Montana. The Resolutions express the concerns of the Legislature with the support of citizens of the State of Montana.

The Resolutions also highlight the responsibilities of the State of Montana granted by the Constitution of the United States and the State of Montana for which the State of Montana chooses to exercise as Montana's responsibility and which should not be overridden or ignored by rule and policy making of Federal Agencies.

Page 1 of 2

ATTACHMENTS:

Titled:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA ENCOURAGING THAT ANY NEW OR REVISED FEDERAL POLICY RECOGNIZE AND INCORPORATE WESTERN STATE AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTS IN WATER RESOURCE POLICIES AND ISSUES.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20 (watered down)

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA ENDORSING THE STATE OF IDAHO'S POSITION IN SUPPORTING HEALTHY STOCKS THE BALANCE OF THE NEEDS OF NATIVE ANADROMOUS FISH AND OPPOSING FLOW AUGMENTATION AND THE REMOVAL OF DAMS ON IDAHO AND MONTANA RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES THAT ARE PART OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN RESIDENT FISH AND WILDLIFE THROUGH THE USE OF SCIENCE-BASED INTEGRATED RULE CURVES.

Please enter our address on the mailing list.

Montanans For Multiple Use
P.O. Box 3050
Columbia Falls, MT 59912

Representing 300 members in NW Montana

Clarence Taber, Pres.

by: *Samuelson* 3/16/00

Chuck Samuelson,
Public Access Dir.

Copies: U.S. Congressional Delegation
MT State Legislators

Page 2 of 2

Passed 84-16 House
39-16 Senate

56th Legislature

LC0737.01

Water

House JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11

1
2 INTRODUCED BY Curtiss Brainard Mash
3 ORR (Primary Sponsor) Brainard Mash
4 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF
5 MONTANA ENCOURAGING THAT ANY NEW OR REVISED FEDERAL POLICY RECOGNIZE AND
6 INCORPORATE WESTERN STATE AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTS IN WATER RESOURCE POLICIES AND
7 ISSUES.

8
9 WHEREAS, the western states of the United States are critically dependent upon present and
10 future water resources for their quality of life and economic base; and

11 WHEREAS, the western states are geographically, hydrologically, and economically diverse and
12 distinct from each other and from the eastern states; and

13 WHEREAS, the western states have developed and customized a system of water allocation under
14 the prior appropriation doctrine in response to the arid conditions of the region; and

15 WHEREAS, water resources in many of the major interstate river basins in the West are
16 apportioned and administered through interstate and other compacts or court decrees between two or
17 more states; and

18 WHEREAS, there has been a long-standing policy of federal deference to the states in the areas
19 of water resources administration, management, allocation, and protection; and

20 WHEREAS, the western states have extensive experience in managing water resources, both
21 surface and ground water supplies, and recognize the importance of protecting their water resources for
22 present and future beneficial uses; and

23 WHEREAS, all western states have a system of law for allocation of water rights, and there is
24 broad consensus within the federal system that states should continue to have the exclusive responsibility
25 to create and administer water rights; and

26 WHEREAS, state water law provides for public participation and is based upon the allocation,
27 transfer, and protection of water resources in the public interest; and

28 WHEREAS, the number of federal agencies involved in some aspect of water policy or
29 management continues to increase, adding duplication, confusion, and conflicting missions to the historic
30 state systems; and

INTRODUCED BILL

HJ 11

56th Legislature

59-40 House
31-18 Senate

Columbia Basin

HJ0017.02

1 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17 APPROVED BY COMMITTEE
2 ON STATE/FEDERAL RELATIONS
3 INTRODUCED BY A. CURTISS, S. ORR

4 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF
5 MONTANA URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS CONCERNING THE
6 INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT.

7
8 WHEREAS, the President of the United States, by Executive Order, initiated the Interior Columbia
9 Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) to create a scientifically sound, legally defensible,
10 ecosystem management plan; and

11 WHEREAS, the ICBEMP was to be a broad-scale, 12-month project that would give general
12 direction to public land managers for ecosystem management but has become a top-down, highly
13 prescriptive set of management directives; and

14 WHEREAS, the management direction provided by the ICBEMP does not match the purpose and
15 need statements made in the environmental impact statement (EIS), which were to restore and maintain
16 a healthy forest, to provide sustainable and predictable levels of products and services, and to support
17 economic and social needs of people, cultures, and communities; and

18 WHEREAS, the Columbia COLUMBIA Basin ecosystem is a very diverse and complex environment,
19 and basinwide standards could be a detriment to some or all forest-dependent and range-dependent
20 economies; and

21 WHEREAS, experts maintain that the ICBEMP violates the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of
22 1960, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource
23 Planning Act of 1974, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement
24 Fairness Act of 1996; and

25 WHEREAS, the ICBEMP was intended to be a scientifically sound management plan but has
26 become politically based on selective science, which supports predetermined preservation goals with a
27 top-down, one-size-fits-all, highly prescriptive set of management objectives and standards; and

28 WHEREAS, the recent interim roadless policy proposed by federal agencies indicates a strong
29 desire to create de facto wilderness areas and circumvent the authority of Congress (in direct violation
30 of the previously listed laws) and indicates the political direction incorporated into the ICBEMP, which

Legislative
Services
Division

- 1 -

HJ 17

SECOND READING

1 multiple-use management of public lands located in those states; and

2 WHEREAS, there is increasing national and world demand for renewable, recyclable goods and

3 services, including recreation, wildlife, fisheries, food, fiber, clean air, and clean water; and

4 WHEREAS, in Montana, the U.S. Forest Service has reduced timber harvest by over 50% since

5 1950, even though wood is the preferred raw material for home building, and transferred global

6 environmental consequences were never discussed or considered when decisions were being made to

7 reduce budgets; and

8 WHEREAS, domestic raw materials production is being increasingly restricted in the United States,

9 even in light of rising domestic consumption and the United States' position as a massive net importer

10 of raw materials; and

11 WHEREAS, decisions are being made on a daily basis and at all levels of government to restrict

12 raw materials production, almost always on environmental grounds, yet consumption is virtually never

13 discussed; and

14 WHEREAS, the ICBEMP draft documents fail to adequately and truthfully define and disclose the

15 economic, environmental, and social conditions of Montana's communities and local government units

16 and the future effects on these entities of implementation of the proposed ecosystem management

17 practices; and

18 WHEREAS, the ICBEMP represents a top-down management paradigm that reduces or eliminates

19 effective local input to natural resource management and environmental decisionmaking; and

20 WHEREAS, the ICBEMP has become a 6-year, over \$40 million project, with no end in sight.

21

22 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

23 STATE OF MONTANA:

24 That the federal government be strongly urged to:

25 (1) terminate the ICBEMP and issue no Record of Decision on the ICBEMP;

26 (2) forward the accurate ecosystem management data developed through the ICBEMP to relevant

27 BLM district managers and U.S. Forest Service forest supervisors;

28 (3) ensure that all public comments on the ICBEMP be incorporated into the public record for the

29 ICBEMP;

30 (4) forward to district managers and supervisors the public comments provided on the ICBEMP

1 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20

2 INTRODUCED BY B. MCCARTHY, W. CRISMORE, C. SWYSGOOD, B. TASH

3

4 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF

5 MONTANA ENDORSING THE STATE OF IDAHO'S POSITION IN SUPPORTING HEALTHY STOCKS THE

6 BALANCE OF THE NEEDS OF NATIVE ANADROMOUS FISH AND OPPOSING FLOW AUGMENTATION AND

7 THE REMOVAL OF DAMS ON IDAHO AND MONTANA RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES THAT ARE A PART OF

8 THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN RESIDENT FISH AND WILDLIFE THROUGH THE USE OF SCIENCE-BASED

9 INTEGRATED RULE CURVES.

10

11 WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Montana is a member of the Legislative Council on River

12 Governance, which also includes the States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; and

13 WHEREAS, the purpose of the Legislative Council on River Governance is to assert state legislative

14 duty and authority over natural resources and river governance and to unite states for a proactive agenda

15 of legislative action and communications; and

16 WHEREAS, the State of Idaho has requested the support of the members of the Legislative Council

17 on River Governance for healthy stocks of native anadromous fish and for opposing flow augmentation

18 and the removal of dams on the Snake River and its tributaries; and

19 WHEREAS, the State of Montana, like the State of Idaho, has a vested interest in federal and

20 regional decisions concerning water flows in the Columbia River Basin that could affect the Clark Fork and

21 Kootenai Rivers; and

22 WHEREAS, the State of Montana concurs with, LIKE the State of Idaho in supporting, SUPPORTS the

23 continued multiple use of the Columbia River tributaries for fish and wildlife, hydropower generation,

24 irrigation, transportation, flood control, MUNICIPAL USE, and recreation; and

25 WHEREAS, the State of Montana concurs with, LIKE the State of Idaho in recognizing the legal

26 priority that agricultural, irrigation, and industrial applications have within each state, RECOGNIZES THE

27 IMPORTANCE OF MULTIPLE USES OF WATER WITHIN THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN; and

28 WHEREAS, the State of Montana LIKE THE STATE OF IDAHO, has concerns along with the State of

29 Idaho, that the removal or breaching of dams on any tributary in Montana or Idaho and the water taken

30 from each state for ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF anadromous fish enhancement efforts would infect on each



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

WITH REGARD TO THE JOHN DAY DRAWDOWN
PHASE I STUDY, I AM IN FAVOR OF
OPTION 2 - NATURAL RIVER DRAWDOWN. I
UNDERSTAND THAT THIS OPTION WILL REQUIRE
RECONFIGURATION OF THE FISH MIGRATION
FACILITIES. I RECOMMEND THAT THE CORPS
RECOMMEND TO CONGRESS THAT THE STUDY
CONTINUE TO PHASE II. ULTIMATELY, I LOOK
FOR THE NATURAL RIVER LEVEL DRAWDOWN
OPTION AT JOHN DAY DAM TO BE IMPLEMENTED.
PLEASE KEEP ME UPDATED ON YOUR PROGRESS
TO THAT END.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

PAUL MOROZ
2081 NW 8TH STREET
MERIDIAN, IDAHO 83642
Telephone: (208) 888-1682

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I believe the drawdown is unnecessary. The
drawdown at Lower Granite should show
that. Yes we have altered the environment,
but the reasons the dams were first
built are still valid.*

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Larry Morrell
Box 281
Priest River, Idaho 83856

Telephone: *208-437-3873*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

3-10-00

Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Burdeanna R. Murphy

Signature

Burdeanna R. Murphy

Name

26 Howell Rd

Address

White Salmon wa. 98672

City, State, ZIP Code

717 East First St.
Moscow, Idaho 83843
March 8, 2000

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
ATTN: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Dear Corps of Engineers:

Last month I intended to speak at the Salmon/Dam hearings in Lewiston, but was unable to secure a place in the speaking docket. I am sending you a copy of the remarks I planned to make:

Because we have historically used natural resources without considering that they are finite, and because human population has increased dramatically, we find ourselves in the difficult position of having to choose between at least two vital competing interests, farmers and fishermen, neither of which, as a society, we can afford to lose. So -- we examine the possibilities and try to make the choice which has the best outcome. What choice do the fisheries and fisherman have? If the dams remain, there is little hope that there will be a viable fishery.

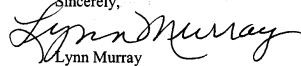
On the other hand, although barging grain on the river may be the preferred transportation for the farmer, it is not the only transportation. Trucks and trains do remain. Since the government underwrites many costs associated with river transportation, let's shift that subsidy to the farmer, and perhaps to others who barge on the river, and encourage them to ship by truck and rail. Then, let's breach the dams so that the fisheries have the best chance of survival, and the government is no longer investing in costly, but ineffective, methods to help salmon. Obviously breaching is not the total answer -- overfishing, pollution, stream restoration, hatcheries, etc., all need to be addressed, but breaching the dams is the crucial framework around which other efforts become effective.

For the salmon, the river is life. For the rest of us, there are other ways to take care of business. I ask you, what would the Northwest be without salmon??

In addition to the above comments, I would like to add that decisions like this often become a battle between the haves and the have-nots, with the haves (in this case those who benefit directly from the dams) wanting to maintain the status quo. Throughout history this is the traditional battlefield. But times change, and often the position of groups within society changes. Once the Native peoples were the haves; we did not have many qualms in relegating them to the status of have-not. Now the Natives and the salmon are the have-nots. The haves often are in positions of power -- that makes change difficult. But this salmon/dam question should not be based on greed and power; it should be based on what is right for this planet and for all its inhabitants. In the long run, the health of the planet is what will sustain us all, haves and have-nots alike. Without the health of the planet, we are all up the proverbial "creek." So make the farsighted decision here, based on what is right for everyone and for the planet. If not, we will all be have-nots. Each of us has a responsibility through our own conservation efforts to aid in the recovery of the fishery.

Remember the quote from Chief Joseph: "Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. If men spit upon the ground, they spit upon themselves. This we know: the earth does not belong to man; man belongs to the earth. This we know: All things are connected, like the blood which unites one family. Man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web he does to himself."

In addition to breaching the dams, we should pursue the John Day drawdown as another option that will enhance the recovery efforts. I support any proposal which attempts to return the Columbia River drainage to a more pristine, natural system, thereby promoting the survival of the fishery.

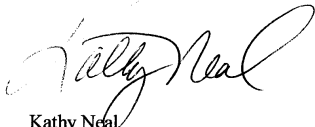
Sincerely,

Lynn Murray

February 16, 2000

RE: John Day Pool Draw Down

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest and am opposed to any draw down of the John Day pool because it is economically harmful and there is no evidence that proves it will help recover salmon.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kathy Neal".

Kathy Neal
P. O. Box 765
Boardman, OR 97818

March 29, 2000

Corps Of Engineers
333 S.W. 1st
Portland, Oregon 97200

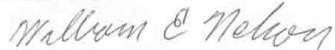
Breaching dams to save endangered salmon is ludicrous.

Only a tiny fraction of one per cent of our people have any thing to do with salmon, but we all use electricity. We constantly need more, not less.

Indians had better get integrated into modern society. Industry is not going to stand still for an old treaty. Fishermen can learn to fish for something else.

We all need to be concerned about our environment as to the effect on the quality of our lives. However we have too many millions of people in our country to let some plant or animal keep us from utilizing all of our industrial and farming resources.

Sincerely,



William E. Nelson
40319 McDowell Creek Dr.
Lebanon, Or 97355

P. O. Box 1114
Ross, CA 94957

March 28, 2000

US Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
Attention: John Day Drawdown Study
P. O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

RE: Comments on the John Day Drawdown Study

The Corps of Engineers' conclusion that the comparison of benefits and costs associated with either drawdown of the John Day reservoir or the removal of John Day dam leads to a recommendation that the issue not be studied further is sound. The information presented by the Corps strongly supports no further examination or consideration of either drawdown or dam removal at John Day. Interestingly in presenting the information the Corps significantly overstates the benefits of the alternatives and understates the costs. Should through analysis of comments a decision be reached for further study, any further analysis by the Corps should more correctly reflect the presently overstated benefits and understated costs. In particular, the Corps should address the environmental and human safety impacts of more trucks and trains, the natural gas supply issues for more power generation, the environmental impacts of more fossil fuel fired power generation, and the end of Portland as a significant seaport if barging is lost. These issues are not addressed in the present document. The following comments on the study summary are intended to identify issues that should be addressed should there be any further study of this issue and offer perspective on their implications.

Flood Control. The study examines five separate historic flood events (1948, 1974, 1982, 1996, and 1997) but does not include larger historic floods before Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams were built. Such floods also should be considered. Given that the recent floods came very close to flooding Portland and the 1948 flood eliminated the community of Vanport, the Corps likely should have concluded that the alternatives not including a flood control option virtually guarantee a flood disaster in the Lower Columbia River area. It seems not to be a question of if there will be a disastrous flood, but when, how frequently, and how damaging if the flood control capability at John Day is lost. I recall vividly from my childhood seeing film of the Vanport flood; such film should be used to remind residents of what could be without flood control.

Additionally, with significantly fluctuating levels in the reservoir, what public safety problems may exist? Would a public warning system be required when the project goes into a flood control mode with an expectation of a water level rise of tens of feet? Is there not a potential for drowning? And what effect might significantly fluctuating

John Day Drawdown Study Comments by William J. Nicholson
March 28, 2000
Page 2 of 6

levels, even if only annual, have on the flora and fauna of the reservoir itself? In any of the alternatives studied, the reservoir mostly will be dry and the flora and fauna will change. These changes clearly fall in the environmental category and should be addressed.

Navigation and Transportation. The discussion of navigation barely touches the implications of a cessation of barge transportation above John Day dam. The concept of a newly dredged channel through the lowered reservoir makes the assumption that McNary dam remains so that barges could reach the Tri Cities and for those barges destined for Lewiston, that the four Lower Snake River dams remain. The economics of a newly dredged channel will be dependent on several other factors than the cost of dredging, including the volume of traffic, new investment in barges, and whether Portland remains a major ocean shipping point. Such interconnectedness with other factors makes evaluating the John Day issue difficult as a separate subject.

Elimination of barge traffic from Lewiston and the Tri Cities is expected to have a devastating effect on the Port of Portland. The viability of a port is dependent on producing sufficient shipments to justify ocean-going ships to make calls at the port. In Portland's case the economics of rail and truck transport will divert traffic to Puget Sound ports, effectively making Portland non-competitive and ocean going ships will not call there. For Portland there will be a loss of jobs and a loss of utilization of facilities with all the related impacts that ricochet through a community. To the extent that the shipments continue at a Puget Sound port, there will be some transfer of jobs and there may be additional investment required for storage, loading and unloading.

The reasons that the Port of Portland will lose its attractiveness to shippers without barges on the Columbia and Snake Rivers include the following:

- 1) Ships calling at Portland also call in Puget Sound, and avoiding a call at Portland saves several additional days per trip. Ships going to the Far East use the Great Circle route, which entails sailing north from the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Avoiding Portland from the shipping company perspective saves sailing south to Portland and back, bar and river pilot costs, and time in port. Over a year the time saving associated with not stopping in Portland provides for an additional round trip across the Pacific Ocean for a ship with all the associated economic benefits.
- 2) In Puget Sound many more ships call, and direct service to the desired port in the Far East is much more likely. From Portland the likelihood of transfer of goods to another vessel in a foreign port is much higher. With more handling in transit comes more damage to products, but more importantly, transshipment increases the risk of timely connection to feeder vessels, which imperils promised delivery dates to customers.

- 3) In Puget Sound ports the availability of more ships and shipping companies from which to choose enhances competition and keeps costs lower.

The reason Portland remains a viable port in the face of the above disadvantages is the existence of the barging system on the Columbia and Snake Rivers. This inland barge transportation system is low cost, damage free, efficient and reliable. Its loss will mark the end of Portland as a significant seaport. Without barge availability in Lewiston, products will go to Puget Sound ports for shipment overseas because costs would be lower and choice of shipper greater.

Transportation is a major cost for most products, particularly commodities like grain. In the forest products industry transportation is the third largest cost component, following wood and labor. When a large cost component increases significantly, the economic viability of that product in a competitive market may be in question. The products barged on the river – grain, forest products, oil, etc. – are in competitive markets; increased costs cannot be passed on to customers. The effects of increased costs are lower margins, less competitiveness, lower market share, and additional job loss if activities decline or cease. When customers are lost by US firms, the firms that get them very often are foreign competitors, not other US firms.

Another area seemingly not addressed in the study is the environmental and human safety implications of a shift from barge to rail or truck. Rail cars and trucks carry less weight of goods than barges and thus many more engines, rail cars, and trucks will be needed to move the goods displaced from barges. Trains and trucks are far less fuel efficient on a weight transported per distance basis than barges.

The following data on fuel efficiency taken from a recent Port of Portland report (Container on Barge 2000, Port of Portland, 2000) summarizes the differences between barge, rail, and truck clearly.

Miles One Ton of Cargo Moved Per Gallon of Fuel:

Barge	514 miles
Rail	202 miles
Truck	59 miles

Beyond the economic costs of more trains, more trucks, highway improvements, rail improvements and more loading and unloading facilities, a train and truck based system will use much larger amounts of petroleum based fuel, a drain on natural resources. Combustion of the fuel will create increased air emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide and dioxide. Carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuel adds to the greenhouse gas effect.

The human safety aspect of a transfer of goods by train and truck instead of barge relates to the number of traffic accidents and related deaths and injuries as well as

property damage. Barge accidents and related deaths and injuries are few relative to train and truck. The truck alternative for goods of raw materials shipped from Lewiston, Idaho, to the west or to Lewiston from the west is particularly unattractive because the highway west, Highway 12, is a windy two-lane road that goes through the center of a number of small towns. The very frequent truck movements, both full and empty, add considerably to the likelihood of adverse human health effects through traffic accidents. There are grammar schools on the highway and crosswalks for children to cross the highway. With a truck going by every minute or two, how long will it be until a school child is killed or injured?

Irrigation from John Day Reservoir. The summary generally identifies some irrigation issues, but the next level of detail in irrigation considerations may add to the costs and certainly to the timing of any natural river or drawdown project at John Day. There are crops grown in the area irrigated by water from John Day Reservoir that have lives of several to many years and require water daily during the growing season. Loss of water to these crops causes plant death in a few days. An example of such a crop is the poplar trees growing in the Boardman area. I presume other crops, such as orchards and grapes, may have similar issues if grown in the region.

The apparent solution to avoiding significant crop loss is to complete the alternate water delivery systems, such as the canals discussed in the summary, and make them operational prior to any changes in the reservoir. Very likely similar consideration must be given to all human and other uses of water. Such a requirement will cause a significant extension of project time and perhaps project cost.

Should individual pumping stations be changed, as opposed to the canal proposal, costs may be considerably higher. Some very preliminary cost estimates for gathering water for one station from a drawdown ranged from about \$20 million to install systems extending to the presumed location of the river to \$50 million for a system of wells at the current reservoir bank. The pumping costs and electricity use would increase significantly. Building large numbers of extensions into the present reservoir seems unattractive and the Oregon restriction on wells identified in the summary may impact the well concept. There also is a question of silt in water drawn from the river; silt can clog drip irrigation systems, and cost to prevent silt from entering such systems should be identified.

The summary table on page 25 of regional annual income reflects a benefit in the short term for irrigation and municipal and industrial water. This benefit is a perverse result of the economic analysis system used. Spending money for new projects when the existing infrastructure meets the need is a cost, not a benefit. The Corps in presenting such figures should make clear to all readers the economic peculiarities of the analysis system used.

Power Supply. The summary discussion of hydro power operation only scratches the surface of the power supply and related energy supply problems if John Day

disappeared. The loss of power supplies and transmission capability should be placed in the perspective of a region short of power supplies, such as the 24% likelihood of loss of power supply according to a recent December, 1999, Northwest Power Planning Council report. That report states that 3,000 MW of generation plant is needed to assure a reliable supply of power in the next few years without the loss of any hydro generation. Interestingly a similar, but not as adverse, situation on electric power supply and reliability in California was reported recently in testimony to the State Senate by the California Energy Commission. That a problem exists in California suggests that the state is a market for power, not so much a supply. The effect on the transmission system of loss of John Day generation may affect the transmission line south and make the California discussion moot. At a minimum the loss of voltage support from John Day will restrict the capacity of the transmission line to California.

Another power supply impact is the loss of water supply for cooling and feedwater for the generating stations on John Day Reservoir (Hermiston, Coyote Springs, and Boardman Coal). Will these facilities be supplied through the proposed irrigation canal or draw water from and perhaps discharge water to the river? There are economic and environmental implications of whether and how this water supply issue is addressed.

Traditional analysis of power supply shortage issues assume that generation will be developed to replace any lost or other shortages. Natural gas fired units are often identified as the form of generation to be used. In the evaluation of the cost of electricity generated with natural gas, recognize that wholesale gas prices are nearing \$3.00 per MMBTU at wholesale, which represents 2.4¢ per kilowatt-hour, and are not anticipated to decline. When one adds operation, maintenance, capital, etc., as well, the cost of power becomes very high, much higher than in many recent studies. Also, there is a question of the capability of the gas transmission system to deliver the gas to the generating sites. Very likely the gas transmission system as well as the electric transmission system will need expansion in the region; this subject should be addressed if further evaluation is done.

The environmental implications of additional gas fired power generation are not addressed and should be. First, there is the large amount of natural gas that will be used. Second will be the environmental impacts of construction of additional pipelines, transmission, and power plants. Third, there are significant quantities of pollutants – nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide – as well as carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, emitted. There are important environmental tradeoffs that should be identified in quantitative terms.

To avoid adverse economic impacts on the region the replacement power system should be in place before disabling John Day power generation. A detailed timetable of activities including environmental review of projects, financing in a competitive economic environment and constructing facilities should be developed.

Benefits for Salmon. The difficulty with the analysis of benefits for fish is that the subject should be reviewed comprehensively, presumably as was intended with the 'All-H Paper'. Looking at John Day alone precludes any analysis of what programmatically can be done for fish and what activities are more cost effective in terms of a comparison of benefits and costs. There is no way to compare John Day alternatives the benefit of eliminating Caspian terns in the lower Columbia River or raising specific salmon stocks in nets in the estuary; this latter alternative has been done with Sacramento River stocks and achieved over 20% return to the river after the period salmon stay in the ocean. Other factors benefiting salmon, such as changed ocean conditions and restrictions on harvest, also are not recognized. These latter two factors are attributed to the large return of hatchery fish recently in an Oregon river: 40,000 of those hatchery fish were reported as killed deliberately by the state.

Interestingly, the Miami division of the National Marine Fisheries Service has produced a report of how fish have flourished in a no-fishing zone around Cape Canaveral in Florida. The protected area is an estuary along the Atlantic Ocean. See the attached article from Science Times in New York Times of March 21, 2000. If protecting fish from being caught in this instance can lead to a flourishing fish population, why cannot a similar policy related to salmon and other endangered aquatic species lead to similar results in the Pacific Northwest?

Conclusion. In the John Day case the costs of drawdown and natural river options far exceed the benefits as portrayed in the summary. The costs in the summary are significantly understated and the benefits to salmon probably overstated. The conclusion of the Corps is to recommend no further study; I concur with the recommendation. Should on the basis of comments additional study be recommended, the Corps should address the above listed issues that did not receive adequate, or perhaps any, evaluation in the study to date.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Nicholson
WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON

WJN:ng

Researchers Find Fish Thriving in Protected Waters

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

Throughout the space age, the waters around Cape Canaveral in Florida have been off limits to fishermen for reasons of security and safety. Though bad for local fishermen, these closed waters turn out to have been a bonanza for fish and even for anglers in nearby areas, new research shows.

Spotted sea trout, red drum, black drum, common snook, striped mullet and other species are growing more abundant and larger — so big in fact that sport fishermen working the periphery of Cape Canaveral's no-fish zones are taking all kinds of trophies. "World records have gone through the roof in surrounding areas," said Dr. James A. Bohnsack, an author of the study and a research biologist at the Miami division of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

His study, written with Darlene R. Johnson of the fisheries service and Nicholas A. Funicelli of the United States Geological Survey, showed that game fish were 2.6 times as abundant in the protected region as

in surrounding fished zones.

The new study is considered live ammunition in the escalating national wars over whether closing ocean areas to fishing, rather than simply limiting catches in particular species, helps damaged ecosystems recover, prevents stock collapses and

supports the creation of sustainable fisheries.

Traditionally, commercial fishermen have opposed such wholesale closings of fishing areas as too drastic, instead favoring limits on particular species.

In this case, the closure had nothing to do with fisheries management. But it has turned into a revealing case study and is even winning praise from some commercial fishermen, Dr. Bohnsack said.

"Once fishermen see a benefit, once things start improving, they get behind it," he said in an interview.

The scientists began their Florida study after the 1986 Challenger disaster, when the nation's fleet of space shuttles was grounded for more than two years and the lush waters around the Kennedy Space Center were thrown into an unusual state of peacefulness.

The wide rivers and creeks of this estuary region are not true streams in that they have no consistent flow patterns and no fresh water.

Instead, like the Chesapeake Bay, they feature a mix of fresh and sea water, as well as the characteristic life of brackish zones.

The warm climes of the estuary at Cape Canaveral have dozens of types of fish and sea grasses, as well as sea turtles, alligators and manatees.

The first part of the study focused on the no-fish area, which extends over 15 square miles of the waters adjacent to the space center and includes East and West Banana Creek and the North Banana River. The contrasting part focused on sur-

rounding fished zones in the South Banana River, Mosquito Lagoon, the Indian River and at Banana Creek's mouth.

The fished areas were frequented by hook-and-line fishermen as well as commercial net operations.

The scientists sampled the regions each month from November 1988 to October 1988.

Then, as the winged spaceships began roaring into orbit once again, the sampling dropped to a rate that was quarterly, which was maintained from November 1988 to January 1990.

Sampling was done with a large net, and captured fish were identified, counted and measured for total length.

The study gathered in a total of 23,169 fish representing 50 species, 13 of which were captured at all the many sampling sites.

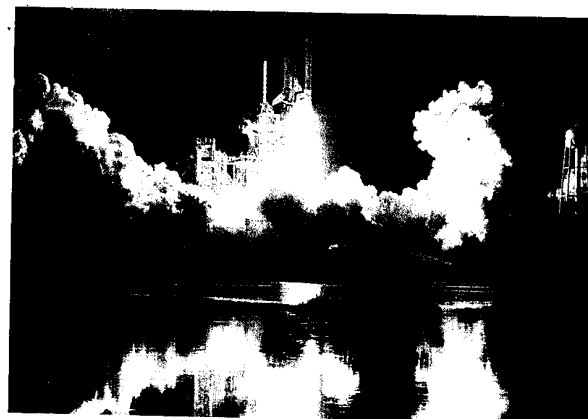
After correcting for differences in environmental factors, the scientists found that the densities of spotted sea trout, red drum, black drum, common snook, striped mullet and total game fish were "significantly higher" in the unfished areas. These

no-take zones also had greater diversity and the fish were generally larger.

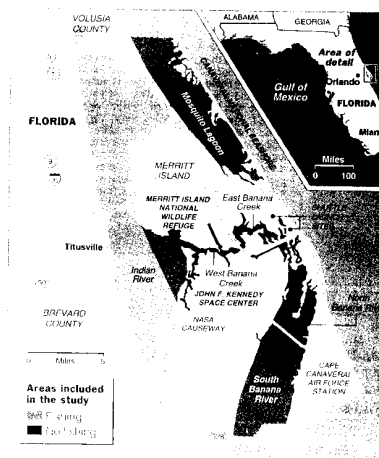
The study, "Effectiveness of an existing estuarine no-take fish sanctuary within the Kennedy Space Center, Florida," appeared in the May 1999 issue of *The North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, published by the American Fisheries Society.

"It's one of the largest preserves in North America," Dr. Bohnsack said of the zone. "But it's unknown" in the scientific community, even though "incredible recreational fisheries have been developed" on its outskirts.

"Clearly," he added, "the closed area has been a major contributor to the surrounding success."



Associated Press
For security reasons, waters near the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral in Florida have been closed to fishermen for years. As a result, researchers have found, fish in the area have grown in size and number.



SUBJECT: Comments on the John Day Drawdown Study, Umatilla, Oregon

TO: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, ATTN: JOHN DAY
DRAWDOWN STUDY, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208-2946

Corps of Engineers Personnel Conducting the Hearing this Date in Umatilla:

I am Charles, better known as "Chuck", Norris of Hermiston. I served this area as state representative of District 57 for ten years, from 1987 to 1997. In the sessions of 1991, 1993 and 1995 I served as chairman of Water Policy for the House of Representatives.

I appreciate this opportunity to once more, in yet another forum, assert that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir is unwarranted and would be socioeconomically devastating to this region. I will try to keep my remarks relatively brief and will submit written material appended hereto.

First, I call your attention to the copy of an article from the Tri-City Herald of January 27, 2000, only three weeks ago, headlined, "Corps plans to stop John Day drawdown". (See Enclosure 1.) One might then ask, "What are we doing here?"

Then I refer to your "Summary - Salmon Recovery through John Day Reservoir, John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study, January 2000". The "Recommendations" on page 26 thereof in effect reject further study or implementation of drawdown and includes the statement, "The Phase 1 Study indicated that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks." Could you not have concluded, "Case closed!"?

You should take comfort in much earlier conclusions similar to yours reached by panels of eminent scientists assigned the task of considering salmon survival and recovery.

First: The Snake River Salmon Recovery Team was appointed by the **National Marine Fisheries Service** to **independently develop recovery plan recommendations** (See page 3, Enclosure 2, the Team's "Final Recommendations to the National Marine Fisheries Service" of May, 1994.). That same page lists the Recovery Team members along with their impressive qualifications for service. Donald E. Bevan, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Washington was chairman, and the "Bevan Team" and "Bevan Report" were common terms. Among the Team's comments in a voluminous report was the following (See page 4, Enclosure 2.).

*"The Team has considered, and **rejected** (emphasis added) as a recommended recovery action, the current plans to drawdown John Day Reservoir from minimum irrigation pool (MIP) to MOP."*

Additional relevant comments, to which you may wish to refer, appear on the same page. (Ironically, early in 1995 NMFS published a biological opinion favoring drawdown citing support of that position by the Bevan Team.)

Second: The Committee on Protection and Management of Pacific Northwest Anadromous Salmonids, the Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology and the Commission on Life Sciences of the National Research Council also studied the salmon issue at the request of The Congress. They reported in 1995 in a 388 page volume entitled "UPSTREAM, SALMON AND SOCIETY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST" (See Enclosure 3 for the cover and a listing of members.) Their comments included (page 6):

"Dam removal and drawdown of those rivers (Columbia and Snake) to river grade would be enormously expensive, would take many years, and probably would have long-term adverse impacts on the rivers.", and on page 7:

"The committee is unaware of any scientific data that unequivocally support drawdown to a level above river grade as the best available dam-mitigation option for the Columbia or Snake River. Based on limited information, transportation appears to be the most biologically effective and cost-effective approach for moving smolts downstream."

Perhaps the most poignant sentiment in this report, also on page 7, is the passage:

"The committee is not recommending that the salmon be 'studied to death', a criticism often leveled at those who urge further studies." AMEN!

Obviously, this last bit of advice has been lost on the agencies and advocates who have developed self-interests in keeping the controversy alive.

Again, thank you for this latest opportunity to oppose the drawdown of the John Day Reservoir, and, please, lower the curtain on this tragic drama which has cast its shadow of threatening uncertainty on this region for far too long.

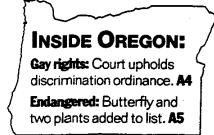
Sincerely,


C.R. "Chuck" Norris

Three enclosures: As stated above.



Partly cloudy.
High of 40. Low of 28.
Weather, A10



INSIDE OREGON:
Gay rights: Court upholds
discrimination ordinance. **A4**
Endangered: Butterfly and
two plants added to list. **A5**

Pasco,
Kennewick,
Richland, Wash.



Perfect Person

Person's lone shot snaps Sonics' losing streak. **B1**

SPORTS

ON THE MONEY

Bigger, better Costco
opens Friday on Gage
Boulevard in Kennewick. **C1**



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Corps plans to stop John Day drawdown

Risks too high,
benefits too low
to continue
controversial
study, agency says

By Mike Lee
Herald staff writer

The Army Corps of Engineers said Wednesday that lowering the John Day reservoir wouldn't help fish much and the agency doesn't find enough potential benefit to continue years of study on the controversial measure.

It's planning to tell Congress later this year that the biological and economic risks associated with lowering the 77-mile pool are too significant to push the study into a second phase.

NMFS:

Hundreds
gather in
Yakima to criti-
cize agency.
Page A3.

"This is a victory for common sense," said Rep. Doc Hastings, R-Wash. "I am pleased that the people of Eastern Washington will no longer have the possibility of a John Day drawdown hanging over their heads."

Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., agreed. "The Corps announcement today tells us that we've just spent millions of taxpayer dollars on a study that verifies what

we've thought all along—that throwing money at dam removal studies does very little to save salmon."

Wednesday's report does not directly influence continuing investigations about breaching the four lower Snake River dams to boost salmon stocks. Nonetheless, Kennewick irrigation consultant Darryl Olsen said, "I think this fantasy of taking out dams is going to dissipate very quickly here in the near future because of high costs and no biological benefits."

The estimated cost of drawdown at the

Columbia River hydropower dam is \$587 million annually, according to a Corps report given to the Northwest congressional delegation.

"The Corps has come to the right conclusion that a John Day drawdown would be an unwise use of taxpayer dollars and have minimal effect on salmon recovery," said Gorton. "We need to move forward and refocus our efforts on more cost effective salmon recovery efforts and protect the interests of our farmers and agriculture communities."

See **Drawdown**, Page A2

Drawdown: Two public meetings planned on report

Continued from A1

Roughly 150,000 acres of crops are watered from the John Day pool on both sides of the Columbia River. And the combined value of production from the pool in Washington and Oregon was about \$230 million in 1994, according to a Corps draft study.

Irrigation leaders have predicted a return to Depression-era economic woes in surrounding counties if the river is lowered. The value of the farmland and infrastructure on both sides of the river is nearly \$1 billion, according to one estimate.

If the Corps recommendation holds, irrigators can breathe a bit easier—though Hermiston irrigation consultant Fred Ziari said they will remain vigilant about attempts to alter the federal hydrosystem. "We hope this is the last we hear of the John Day drawdown, but we have been surprised before," said Ziari, chairman of the Eastern

We believe that no further study is necessary ... to make a decision regarding drawdown.

Stuart Stanger, Corps project manager

Oregon Irrigation Association.

Lowering the John Day pool has been studied for years as a possible way to improve conditions for federally protected salmon and steelhead. The Corps is wrapping up the latest report, a \$3.7 million study directed by Congress in 1998. The agency's goal was to determine whether initial review of fish benefits warranted a second phase of study.

Stuart Stanger, Corps project manager, said the agency's biological studies show a drawdown "would contribute little" to the survival and recovery of federally pro-

ected Snake River fish. "We believe that no further study is necessary to allow Congress and the region to make a decision regarding drawdown or removal of the John Day dam," he said.

Stanger said lowering the pool would reduce the fish migration time from McNary to John Day dams by one or two days and could increase the numbers of upper Columbia River spring chinook. But lowering the pool would post "significant risk" to habitat used by healthy upriver bright chinook, he said.

Bruce Lovelin, executive director of the Columbia River Alliance, a group of river users based in Portland, said the Corps did a "pretty thorough job" looking at the complex issues at John Day, the third largest hydroelectric dam in the Columbia Basin.

Replacing the dam's power production would result in six additional natural gas-fired power plants emitting 418,420 tons of

carbon dioxide annually and cost 10 times more than John Day power, Lovelin said.

Also, flood control and navigation at John Day would end if the river was lowered.

The Corps is planning two public meetings on the report, which is supposed to be released in the next few days. The agency issued a press release Wednesday that summarized its findings.

The first meeting is at 7 p.m. Feb. 16 at the Desert River Inn, 705 Willamette Ave., Umatilla. The second meeting is at the Goldendale Primary School cafeteria, 840 S. Shuster, in Goldendale, at 7 p.m. Feb. 24.

Stanger said the Corps could change its position after considering public comments. After the report is done, Congress will be faced with a choice to continue its controversial study.

Reporter Mike Lee can be reached at 582-1542 or via e-mail at mlee@tri-cityherald.com



Snake River Salmon
Recovery Team:
Final Recommendations
to the National Marine
Fisheries Service

May, 1994

REP C R "CHUCK" NORRIS
POB 121-240 E GLADYS STE 2A
HERMISTON, OR 97138
503/567-8638

Snake River Salmon
Recovery Team:
Final Recommendations to
National Marine Fisheries Service

May, 1994

Recovery Team Members:

Donald Bevan, *Chairman*

John Harville, *Vice-Chairman:*

Peter Bergman, Theodore Bjornn,
James Crutchfield, Peter Klingeman,
James Litchfield

Recovery Plan Coordinator: Rob Jones

Recovery Team Support: Robert Clapp,
Katherine Hollar, Debi Runyen, Tracey Vriens

These Recovery Plan Recommendations, developed by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Team, have not been approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service or by any other agency. The conclusions and recommendations in this document are solely those developed by the Recovery Team.

A. Recovery Team Appointments

Following the listing of Snake River sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (see Chapter II, Background for more detail), The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) appointed the Snake River Salmon Recovery Team (Team), to independently develop recovery plan recommendations. Upon subsequent listings of Snake River spring/summer and fall chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, as threatened species, the Team's responsibilities were expanded to include these fish. The included three biologists, two engineers, an ecologist, and an economist (see Table I-1). NMFS was not represented on the Team.

Table I-1. Recovery Team members and background

Donald E. Bevan, Ph.D., Chairman	Professor Emeritus of Fisheries and Marine Affairs. Former Dean and Director, College of Fisheries, University of Washington. Former member Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Council's scientific and statistical committees. Former member North Pacific Fishery Management Council.
John P. Harville, Ph.D., Vice Chairman	Ecologist. Retired. Executive Director, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. Member of the Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Councils. Initial Director, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories of California State Colleges.
Peter K. Bergman, Ph.D.	Fishery Biologist. Manager of Biological Research, Northwest Marine Technology. Executive Director, Salmon and Steelhead Advisory Commission. Retired Chief of Salmon Management, Washington Department of Fisheries.
Theodore C. Bjornn, Ph.D.	Fish Biologist. Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, University of Idaho. National Biological Survey, Dept. of the Interior.
James A. Crutchfield, Ph.D.	Natural Resource Economist. Professor Emeritus, University of Washington, Economics and School of Marine Affairs. Vice-President, Natural Resource Consultants. Former member and Chairman, Pacific Fishery Management Council.
Peter C. Klingeman, Ph.D.	Professor of Civil Engineering, Oregon State University. Specialist in hydraulics, hydrology, river engineering, impact assessment, and river basin planning and management.
James W. Litchfield	Power Engineer. Private Consultant in Energy. Former Director of Power Planning for the Northwest Power Planning Council. Led the development of the Northwest Conservation and Electric Power Plans in 1983, 1986 and 1991.

B. Recovery Planning Requirements

Section 4(f) of the ESA requires the development and implementation of recovery plans for all species listed as endangered or threatened unless it is determined that a plan will not lead to the recovery of the species. Recovery plans provide guidance for resource management and thus assist federal agencies in using their authorities to further the purposes of the ESA. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's NMFS is responsible for identifying and promoting actions for the recovery of many endangered and threatened marine and

The Team has considered, and rejected as a recommended recovery action, the current plans to drawdown John Day Reservoir from minimum irrigation pool (MIP) to MOP. The survival benefits of drawing down John Day pool a few feet (maybe only two or three feet) from MIP to MOP are too small to be reliably determined. The Team believes the proposed John Day drawdown will not be a significant recovery action for ESA-listed Snake River salmon because of the relatively small change in elevations (and thus velocities) from the current operation. And in any case, the majority of ESA-listed salmonid smolts will be collected and transported from the Snake River and McNary dams during the early recovery period. Only in years of higher than average spring runoff is it likely that large numbers of ESA-listed smolts will pass through John Day Reservoir.

The proposed drawdown of John Day Reservoir to MOP (a maximum of 5 feet, but more likely 3-4 feet below MIP) has significant uncertainties with respect to the biological costs and benefits. Little is known about the interactions between flow and salmon survival in John Day Reservoir. One study (Giorgi et al. 1990) concluded that no relationship could be observed between juvenile fall chinook salmon travel time and flow in John Day Reservoir. However, the ability to capture marked fish at John Day Dam probably limited the study's results. Giorgi observed that a large portion of the marked fish migrated upstream and did not exhibit consistent displacement downstream. This effect made it impossible to estimate a relationship between flow and travel time. Another study (Berggren and Filardo 1991) found "the similarity in shape of the resulting curvilinear relations to that of a water particle transit time through the index reaches and river flow tended to support a causative, rather than simple correlative relationship, between smolt travel time and river flow." However, the resulting regression analysis for juvenile fall chinook through John Day Reservoir was only able to explain 33% of the variability through a bivariate analysis based on flow. A third study, by Miller and Sims (1983), found that there was no statistical evidence to indicate that instream flows affected either the rate of movement or residence time of juvenile chinook in John Day.

Predicting the physical impacts of drawdown in the form of changes in WPTT is a fairly straightforward calculation. In one study (Ruff et al. 1993), the drawdown was separated into two levels and the changes in WPTT were estimated for the entire 50-year historical flow record. The first level was to reduce the reservoir elevation to the minimum irrigation pool that is already called for in the Council's *Strategy for Salmon*. This elevation varies across the irrigation season, beginning at 263.5 feet in April and increasing to 265 feet in August. The reason for the increase is to offset the reduced flows as the season progresses and elevation of the reservoir changes. Assuming the flows that occurred in the eight lowest flow years, the estimates of WPTT in the lower Columbia with John Day pool at MIP range from 11 days during May up to 22.2 days in August. By reducing John Day Reservoir to MOP (the second level) at elevation 257, the range of WPTT over the same range of flows is from 10.2 to 20.3 days. Lowering John Day Reservoir elevation from MIP to MOP had a maximum effect on WPTT of 0.8 to 1.9 days (8.6% reduction). The actual change in WPTT would be less because the reservoir will not be operated exactly at MOP but instead will probably be operated in a range of elevations from MOP to MOP plus 1.5 feet. In most years when flows are higher the change in travel time would be smaller.

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UPSTREAM

SALMON AND SOCIETY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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Upstream

Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest

Committee on Protection and Management of
Pacific Northwest Anadromous Salmonids

Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology

Commission on Life Sciences

1995

National Research Council

Committee on Protection and Management of Pacific Northwest Anadromous Salmonids

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PAUL GILMAN, Executive Director

rehabilitating salmon populations, although it is a major and difficult undertaking (Chapter 8). In the past few years, genuine improvements in protecting forested streams have been initiated. Nonetheless, for real progress to occur, habitat protection must be coordinated at landscape scales appropriate to salmon life histories, and they must be more consistent across different types of land use (chapters 8 and 13).

DAMS

Hundreds of dams have been built on rivers of the Pacific Northwest. They range from small irrigation dams with a hydraulic head of only a few feet to massive dams at Grand Coulee, Dworshak, and Hells Canyon on the Columbia and Snake rivers that are several hundred feet high and completely block upstream and downstream passage of anadromous fish. Dams on various rivers—some of them impassable—have greatly reduced wild runs. Even smaller dams (e.g., those associated with many hatchery operations and irrigation-diversion dams) can block salmon runs. In addition to their effects on migration, large storage dams affect the quantity and timing of water flow in the river as well as flow velocities, water chemistry, and water temperatures. Reservoirs behind dams can also inundate extensive areas of spawning and rearing habitat, although in some cases the reservoirs provide new (but different) rearing habitat. Many water diversions for irrigation lack protective fish screens of modern design; installing such screens would reduce mortality of smolts as they migrate downstream.

Even when fish ladders provide passage for adult salmon, many young salmon (smolts) migrating downriver die at dams. Although as many as 90% of young salmon might survive passage over, around, and through any single major project on the Columbia-Snake mainstem, the cumulative reduction in survival caused by passing many projects has adversely affected salmon populations. To counteract these effects, it is essential to improve the survival of smolts migrating through hydropower projects, especially in the Columbia and Snake rivers. Serious consideration needs to be given to all available alternatives for doing so; even a small improvement in survival would be helpful if it were repeated at several dams.

Controversy surrounds the effects of dams and how best to mitigate them. Alternatives include removal of dams, modification of turbines and other structural aspects of dams to improve fish survival during passage, drawdown of the water during the seaward migration of smolts to restore the river's profile to its pre-dam (river-grade) configuration to increase the flow rate and diminish the smolts' travel time, drawdown of the river to some level above river grade, augmentation of water flows during smolt migration to speed their passage downriver, transportation of smolts around dams by truck or by barge, control of predators in reservoirs and below dams, and spilling of water over dams instead of through the turbines. However, there is a dearth of good scientific information on which to base evaluations of the alternatives, some of which would be very expensive and would cause large losses of hydropower revenues.

Dam removal and drawdown of those rivers to river grade would be enormously expensive, would take many years, and probably would have long-term adverse impacts on the rivers. However, because the many dams on the Columbia River and its tributaries cumulatively have large effects on salmon survival, the addition of any new major dams in undammed reaches in the system (e.g., the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River) would make the situation worse;

existing dams should have adequate fish-passage facilities where feasible and appropriate before being relicensed. The committee is unaware of any scientific data that unequivocally support drawdown to a level above river grade as the best available dam-mitigation option for the Columbia River or the Snake River. Based on limited information, transportation appears to be the most biologically effective and cost-effective approach for moving smolts downstream. It should be continued on an adaptive basis (i.e., in such a way that additional information can be obtained about its effectiveness). Additional information is needed on effects of transportation on survival to the adult return stage, on homing, on success of natural spawning, and on genetic diversity of returning adults. Because any action that could jeopardize all of the fish in a stream must be avoided, not all the fish in any stream should be transported.

Research is needed on the effects of various options on the survival of both smolt and adult migration through dam and reservoir systems. Any management option should be applied on an adaptive (experimental) basis. The committee is not recommending that the salmon be "studied to death," a criticism often leveled at those who urge further studies. Indeed, enough is known now to take some actions. In recommending "adaptive" actions, the committee is recommending that any mitigative actions be taken in a way that allows their effects and effectiveness to be measured and assessed objectively. For example, if some fish in a stream are transported downstream, the action should be designed so its effectiveness can be assessed and compared with other alternatives. Despite the paucity of information, it is clear that no single approach would eliminate the adverse effects of dams on salmon.

HATCHERIES

Hatcheries have been used for more than 100 years in attempts to mitigate the effects of human activities on salmon and to replace declining and lost natural populations. As a result, a major proportion of salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest now consist largely of hatchery fish. These hatchery fish appear to have had substantial adverse effects on native fish populations.

For many years, people did not recognize the potential for hatchery fish to affect wild fish and did not believe that there was any limit to the ocean's capacity to provide food for growing salmon. It therefore seemed that producing more juveniles would result in more returning adults. The difficulties and shortcomings of hatchery production did not become apparent until fishing pressure and habitat-related mortality increased and marking technologies became available. As a result, hatcheries were not part of an adaptive-management program; that is, they were not considered as scientific experiments—they were not even adequately monitored—so many of their effects were not well known.

It is now clear from synthesis of experience and from consideration of well-established biological knowledge that hatcheries have had demographic, ecological, and genetic impacts on wild salmon populations and have caused problems related to the behavior, health, and physiology of hatchery fish. They have resulted (among other effects) in reduced genetic diversity within and between salmon populations, increased the effects of mixed-population fisheries on depleted natural populations, altered behavior of fish, caused ecological problems by eliminating the nutritive contributions of carcasses of spawning salmon from streams, and

From: Shurts, John [JShurts@nwppc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, February 29, 2000 5:09 PM
To: Christine R. Ferguson (E-mail)
Subject: John Day drawdown study

Dear Ms. Ferguson:

My name is John Shurts, staff counsel for the Northwest Power Planning Council. We have been reviewing the Corps' Summary of the John Day Drawdown Study and the other documents on the website, including the background fisheries analysis from the Anadromous Fish Planning Aid Team. (I understand from a discussion with your Public Affairs staff that the full study report does not yet exist.) We have been confused about the fact that the Corps' conclusions in the study summary about the impact of a John Day drawdown on Columbia River fall chinook seem inconsistent with the more specific information in the same document and in the fisheries analysis.

Before we sent an official comment letter, we thought it best to check with Corps' personnel to see if we are missing something. I got your name and e-mail address as Study Team Lead from the website. I planned to call, but then thought you might prefer to read the concerns first, before you get a telephone call out of the blue from me. So, here they are:

At least since the Council's 1994 Fish and Wildlife Program amendment process and the subsequent publication of the Return to the River report by the Council's Independent Science Group's, the Council has been interested in investigating the possible spawning and rearing benefits for upriver bright fall chinook that might occur from a John Day drawdown. We view the Corps' John Day Drawdown Study as a potentially useful vehicle for that inquiry as well as for outlining the possible costs. The Multi-Species Framework Project has been another source for analyzing the possible benefits and costs of a John Day drawdown in the context of analyzing a set of alternative futures for the Columbia River.

The Corps concluded, in the study summary, that a John Day drawdown would likely have a negative effect on Columbia River fall chinook:

"[T]he survival and number of currently healthy and commercially important Upriver Bright fall chinook would likely decrease." Summary, pg. 21. The Corps' press release accompanying the summary is not quite so pessimistic, but its only reference to Columbia fall chinook is one of concern over a potentially adverse effect concern: "On the downside . . . there is a significant risk in modifying habitat used by the healthy Upriver Bright fall chinook, and drawdown would change that habitat."

But when we read further in the study summary, and in the fisheries analysis, we find the specific detail quite inconsistent with the conclusions. On the issue of whether a John Day drawdown would lead to an increase in fall chinook spawning in the John Day reach, one of two key topics for analysis, the detail on page 21 of the study summary reports:

"At river flows of approximately 100,000 cfs, the John Day Reservoir contains roughly 1,113 acres of fall chinook spawning habitat (primarily in the upper 10 miles), and it currently supports an estimated 5,500 naturally spawning Upriver Bright fall chinook salmon. Under drawdown to natural river level, an estimated 11,170 acres could eventually develop to support as many as 55,000 naturally spawning fall chinook adults. This could provide an approximate 8- to 10-fold increase in naturally spawning fall chinook salmon compared with current levels in the John Day reach. Drawdown to spillway crest would result in perhaps 50 to 75 percent of the potential benefit achieved under natural river drawdown. Adding flood control to either the spillway crest or natural river alternatives would not change the expected amount of spawning habitat."

No "likely decrease" here. The fisheries analysis from the Anadromous Fish Planning Aid Team, at pages 58 to 69, contains a quite useful background discussion of the possibilities of increased fall chinook spawning as a result of a John Day drawdown. The information there confirms the detail in the summary. In fact, it looks like the paragraph in the summary quoted above was based on or drawn from the fisheries analysis.

A second key topic for analysis is the possible impact of a John Day drawdown on rearing habitat in the John Day pool currently used by the upriver bright fall chinook that spawn above the John Day pool, especially in Hanford Reach area. Again, the explanatory detail in the summary, from pages 21 to 22, does not match the conclusion:

"The effect of drawdown on fall chinook rearing habitat is uncertain. Drawdown to natural river level would eliminate approximately 1,400 acres of rearing habitat currently used by fall chinook and could substantially affect their productivity. However, based on assessment of potential changes to physical habitat features, the natural river drawdown alternatives may offer approximately the same or slightly more potential rearing habitat for fall chinook." Again, no "likely decrease" here—an indication of a likely status quo or net benefit. Pages 28-32 of the fisheries analysis provides the expanded background for this paragraph, confirming a possible net increase in rearing habitat for a natural river alternative and a possible status quo/slight decrease (from 1399 acres to 1305 acres) for a spillway crest drawdown. The detail in the summary and fisheries analysis is roughly what we expected to see, and is consistent with the results seen in the preliminary results from the biological analysis in the Multi-Species Framework Project. The Corps' conclusions seem so obviously at odds with the detail that it is hard to understand how they were arrived at. Perhaps we are missing something in the analysis?

On the basis of what we understand from reading the documents, you could expect a comment letter from the Council staff along the lines of what you just read, and asking the Corps to rethink how it presents its conclusions in the report. But we assume you have a response to how we have been understanding the analysis and conclusions, and thought it best to explore this topic with you before we finalized the comment letter.

Please give me a call, or I will call you shortly.

Thanks for your consideration of this note,

John Shurts

jshurts@nwppc.org

222-5161

From: sherill dunwiddie [sherill@mail.nwpulpanpaper.org]
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2000 03:13 PM
To: Salmonstudy; cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil; comment@bpa.gov
Cc: Llewellyn@nwpulpanpaper.org
Subject: Comments

NOTE: Hard copy with attachments being mailed March 31, 2000

Northwest Pulp & Paper Association
1300 114th Avenue SE, Suite 200
Bellevue, WA 98004
425 455-1323
fax: 425 451-1349

March 31, 2000

Federal Caucus Comment Record
C/o BPA-PL,
707-W Main St., Suite 500
Spokane, WA, 99201

SUBJECT: FEDERAL CAUCUS COMMENT RECORD WITH REFERENCE TO U.S. ARMY CORPS
OF ENGINEERS DRAFT LOWER SNAKE RIVER JUVENILE SALMON MIGRATION
FEASIBILITY REPORT AND EIS/JOHN DAY DRAWDOWN FEASIBILITY
STUDY/ALTERNATIVES TO FISH AND WILDLIFE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN EIS

Dear Sirs:

Northwest Pulp and Paper Association (NWPPA) submits these comments for the record in the above-named proceedings. NWPPA represents the majority of the pulp and paper producers in the Pacific Northwest including a number of large world-class pulp and paper mills on the Columbia/Snake River system which are directly affected by decisions regarding the operation of the river system. NWPPA members also have facilities on the Willamette River which are also both directly and indirectly affected by such decisions.

NWPPA appreciates the opportunity this process presents to comment on the issues with respect to the development and implementation of the various components of a regional plan for the mitigation and recovery of Columbia Basin fish and wildlife. As the BPA's "Need Statement" suggests, there is a lack of coordination among the various responsible jurisdictions. Consequently, from the perspective of affected parties, there is almost a bewildering array of on-going proceedings. However, the question of dam breaching or removal, appears to be a common theme dominating the above referenced proceedings.

NWPPA is squarely opposed to dam breaching or removal for the following reasons. First there are large-scale economic impacts that would be disadvantageous to the region and to NWPPA members in particular. Secondly, these economic impacts are too big a risk to take when at the present we are faced with dueling experts and sometimes totally opposite scientific views as to what would be accomplished. Our economic and science concerns are summarized:

Economic Concerns

1

NWPPA member facilities, the employees of these mills and the communities that depend on them would be adversely affected economically by any of the policy options calling for drawdown or breaching of the Lower Snake River dams or the John Day Dam. These facilities depend on availability of barge transportation of raw materials and products. At this time there is no cost-effective substitute. Commodities now transported by barge would be shifted to the region's railways and highways. These have been constructed along the banks of the Columbia/Snake Rivers, including the scenic Columbia River Gorge, and upgrades would entail another set of environmental and aesthetic impacts that might not be acceptable to the region's residents. Even assuming such upgrades would be acceptable to the region's residents; the additional costs to the users would become unacceptably high. Transportation of raw materials by rail and trucks, instead of barges, would almost double transportation costs for the region's pulp and paper mills. Dam breaching is estimated to have a direct economic impact on these mills ranging between \$1.5 to 4.0 million a year in increased transportation costs.

The prospect of these additional costs is a key factor in why NWPPA sought intervention in the case of NWF v Corps of Engineers (Civil No. 99-442-FR) now before Judge Frye of the District Court in Portland. NWPPA submits for the record in this proceeding the affidavit of NWPPA in support of intervention (Attachment A), which provides more detail on the economic impact to our industry.

Environmental Concerns

As mentioned above, NWPPA is also concerned that policy regarding the operation of the dams on the Columbia/Snake river systems is being decided when there is not yet an understanding of what the changes, such as dam breaching, would accomplish. Furthermore, the agencies with jurisdiction have competing views regarding key factors pertaining to the river system dynamics. This concern was an additional reason that NWPPA sought intervention in NWF v Corps of Engineers. Very simply, NWPPA noted that the Corps of Engineers has a model that predicts that the temperature of the lower Snake would actually rise if the lower Snake River dams were breached or removed. EPA Region X has a model, which predicts the opposite, that the dams cause or contribute to elevated temperatures in the lower Snake River. Complicating matters are other debates in the scientific community as to which temperature regimes are the various species of fish actually need.

NWPPA submits for the record in this proceeding, the affidavit of Dr. Peter Shanahan which discusses this issue in more detail (Attachment B). This affidavit was also prepared for submittal in NWF v. Corps of Engineers.

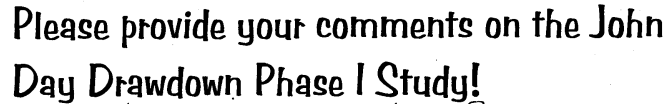
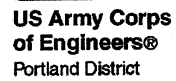
Conclusion

In conclusion, NWPPA believes that this is not just another debate of economy versus the environment. It is far more complicated. At this point is too risky to the economic viability of the region to base major policy decisions such as dam breaching when we are faced with dueling scientific opinions as to what it would accomplish.

Thank-you for your consideration of these comments.

Llewellyn Matthews,
Executive Director

cc: Senator Slade Gorton Senator Gordon Smith
 Senator Patty Murray Senator Ron Wyden
 Congressman Brian Baird Congressman Greg Walden
 Congressman Doc Hastings Governor Gary Locke
 Congresswoman Jennifer Dunn Governor John Kitzhaber
 Congressman Norm Dicks
 Congressman George Nethercutt Idaho and Montana
congressional members



____(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515

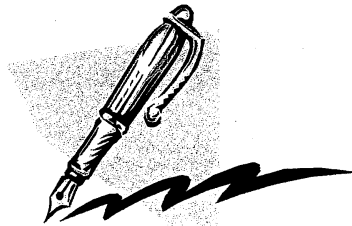
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I believe the dam needs to be removed. For years we have sacrificed fishing Alaska's abundant salmon resource to avoid intercepting fish that will be killed later by the environmental destruction perpetrated on the Columbia by the dams. I may catch one Snake River chinook in the next 40 years, while the dams kill thousands each year. Yet we are being asked to sacrifice our communities, which do have ecologically sustainable economies. Please begin removing the dams so we can begin to develop more ecologically sound energy and transportation sources. I believe that any reported economic cost attributable to dam removal is well worth it.
(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Paul Olson
P.O. Box 1644
Sitka, AK 99835

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

3 10 00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Garya Oltmann
Signature

GARY A. OLTMAN
Name

11512 N.E. 299th ST
Address

Battleground, wa 98604
City, State, ZIP Code

From: Daren Coppock [dcoppock cLDowgl.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 16, 2000 11:37 AM
To: Kent Madison
Cc: Lynne Buchanan; Judy Rea; Tom McCoy; Phil Zurbrick; Sherman **Reese**
Subject: Talking points for John Day breaching study

Here are some of the points I would emphasize:

1) The region needs to focus on the important and relevant questions. The question is not "how do we make breaching look affordable", as some breaching proponents are framing the issue. The real question is "what is necessary to recover fish, what is best in terms of cost/benefit, and how do we get it done?" This is not a fish vs. dams issue -- we are smart and capable enough to have both.

2) The Corps conclusions on John Day are correct -- the benefits are uncertain, and would be dwarfed by the costs. No further funding should be sought for study of a John Day drawdown.

3) There are less disruptive and destructive ways than breaching to recover fish. The Framework analysis shows that each of the alternatives under consideration improves fish returns.

4) Dam breaching has negative environmental consequences: (a) alternative transportation modes (rail and truck) generate more air pollution than barge transportation does (on a per-ton basis); (b) alternative transportation modes also consume more fuel per ton than barges do; (c) alternative power sources (coal, gas, nuclear) generate particulates, depend on fossil fuels, or generate radioactive byproducts -- hydropower is clean and renewable, as well as being economical.

5) Over 9 million tons of cargo are shipped through the John Day lock each year. Commodities include grain, petroleum, timber products, pulp, and several others. Transferring these commodities to truck or rail would require an immense investment in transportation infrastructure, and would more than double shipping costs.

6) Breaching would take years to implement. Nearly 10 years would be needed to secure the necessary federal permits, studies, and Congressional authorizations, and then several years for the actual work, and another decade for the sediments to settle again. We would be much better served to work on what we can implement immediately and can afford.

Science, economics, and common sense point toward a solution other than breaching. It's past time to set aside this extreme proposal, quit wasting time and money fighting about it, and get on with real, measurable salmon recovery.

Daren Coppock, Exec. VP Oregon Wheat Growers League 115 SE 8th St., Pendleton
OR 97801 USA dcoppock@owgl.org -<http://www.owgl.org> Tel. (541)276-7330 FAX
(541)276-1723

April 24, 2000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
Attention: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208-2946

RE: Comments of Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative on John Day Drawdown Study

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative ("PNGC Power") is pleased to comment on the John Day Drawdown Study prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps"). PNGC Power is a Portland, Oregon-based energy services cooperative owned by 11 electric distribution systems. Operating on a not-for-profit basis, we are committed to supplying power at the lowest possible cost to our members. While the price of power is important to rural communities, other aspects of river operational decisions are just as critical in determining whether these communities will have water to irrigate their crops or barges to transport their products to market in a cost-effective manner.

The members of PNGC Power and their customers are located primarily in rural areas of the Northwestern United States, and have a very real interest in seeing the region reach reasonable solutions to the natural resource challenges we face. The drawdown options for the John Day Reservoir do not represent reasonable solutions.

PNGC strongly supports the recommendation of the Corps. No further study of this misguided idea is needed. Drawdown does little or nothing for the recovery of fish listed under the Endangered Species Act. And, the costs associated with these proposals would be enormous: as much as \$4.9 billion in up-front costs and \$700 million annually. The Corps is to be commended for conducting a thorough study that allows the region to move past these radical proposals and focus on measures that can have real impacts for salmon recovery. Our comments will highlight some of the findings supporting this conclusion.

I. Drawdown: Not Helpful to Fish and Other Wildlife

Salmon Survival. The Corps reports that a drawdown of the John Day Reservoir "contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks." (Summary, p. 26). In fact, they found that the health of some stocks would decrease, as would the health of other wildlife dependent on this reservoir, particularly in the Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge.

"Drawdown" is defined as lowering reservoir levels substantially below normal operating pool. In this study, the Corps considers the impacts of lowering the John Day Reservoir either 50 feet

Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative
711 NE Halsey, Suite 200 • Portland, OR 97232-1268
(503) 288-1234 • Fax (288) 2334 • www.pngc.com

to spillway crest, or 100 feet to the natural river level. Neither of these scenarios would help salmon recovery, and it is possible that salmon runs would be harmed by drawdown.

The most important factor described in the Corps' report is that fish already survive passage through this section of the river at a very high rate. The Corps notes that about 98 percent of the transported fish survive. And, similarly high survival rates are seen for fish moving in-river past this project. (Main Study, 4.18.7.3)

Transporting fish through barging has become a very effective tool in the salmon recovery effort. However, the ability to transport fish would be eliminated by a drawdown. Critics of barging would downplay its elimination by having us believe that there is a mysterious delayed negative effect on fish from barging. The trouble with that theory is that it is just that: a theory. Yet, without science to back up this theory the Corps agreed to do some estimates of the impacts of drawdown assuming that this mysterious delayed effect actually occurs. Even under this set of assumptions, the *Corps found no potential benefits to Snake River spring/summer chinook are likely*. And, the assumed benefits to fall chinook were extremely limited (548 fish).

Using more reasonable assumptions regarding the effectiveness of transporting fish, the results weighed even more heavily against drawdown. In report section 7.17.3 the Corps states, "*Conversely, under assumptions of high transportation effectiveness, John Day drawdown actions would be detrimental to these spawning populations.*" We support these conclusions and find them to be consistent with recent information from National Marine Fisheries Service studies regarding fish passage.

Other Wildlife. With respect to other wildlife, the report finds that there would be large negative impacts to wetland areas that currently provide habitat for waterfowl and other species. Western painted turtles in the Irrigon Wildlife Management Area and McCormack Slough of Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge are expected to suffer severe reductions, possibly threatening their long-term existence. Similarly severe reductions may be felt by the Northern leopard frog, and the Woodhouse's toad.

With no benefit to fish, and severe threats to turtles and frogs that might come under federal protection as these areas are dewatered, one wonders why a drawdown is under consideration in the first place. Ironically, one of the few species that might benefit from a drawdown is the *Caspian tern* (Summary p. 16). This bird, known for eating huge numbers of salmon, would benefit from the increase in the creation of island areas resulting from drawdown. An estimated 11 million salmon were eaten last year by a single colony of terns residing on Rice island in the lower Columbia—an island created by the Corps through dredging activities. The Corps should ensure that this mistake is not repeated in the John Day area.

Salmon are a very precious commodity in the Northwest. It is worth working hard to recover these fish runs. But, these are complex species that travel thousands of miles and suffer losses each step of the way, including tributaries, estuaries, and the ocean. The only way we will make progress on recovery will be to resist these temptations to look for simple quick-fix solutions in our dams, and look instead towards improving the entire salmon lifecycle. There is no silver bullet for this problem.

II. Drawdown: Enormous Disruption to Our Economy.

There is a close economic relationship between the 76 mile John Day Reservoir and those who live and work in this region. This relationship extends well beyond those immediately impacted along the river.

The extreme impacts from these drawdown options are reflected in the estimated economic impacts determined by the Corps in this study. Depending on which alternative is considered, drawdown implementation could cost anywhere from \$2.068 to \$4.893 billion. The annual impact would be between \$412 million and \$700 million. These costs are overwhelming in view of the lack of benefits discussed above.

A significant portion of the annual costs would come from the impact to our power supply in the Northwest. At a time when the Northwest Power Planning Council, among others, has noted that the region could face significant shortages of power in the near future, it would not make sense to take 5% of the region's energy out of production by eliminating use of the John Day hydro facility. Depending on the drawdown scenario assumed, replacing this lost energy would cost the region from \$100 million to \$222 million annually. And, this replacement power would likely come from fossil fuel sources, adding to the air pollution of the region. Also, another \$1.6 million to \$8.4 million annually would be needed to cover the costs of the impact to the power transmission system resulting from drawdown.

In addition, there are approximately 182,000 acres of irrigated lands supported by the John Day Reservoir with 30 pumping stations located along the river. Each one of these pumping stations, in Oregon and Washington, would be impacted by these drawdown options. Implementing the changes needed to modify all of these stations is estimated to cost from \$427 million to \$444 million. And, these stations would experience increased operations and maintenance costs due to higher sediment loads in the lowered reservoir.

Impacts to transportation of commodities would be severe. Almost 10 million tons of commodities move through the John Day Lock each year. All of the drawdown alternatives would make the navigation route too shallow for the current fleet of barges and tugs. There would be added air pollutants associated with the increase in truck and rail traffic. And, these modes of transportation are more expensive than barging. While it might be possible at significant cost to dredge a usable channel, this new narrower, swifter channel would be less safe and more expensive to travel. These increased transportation costs, along with increased irrigation costs, may drive the production costs of some commodities to the point where land is taken out of production and farms are threatened.

III. Conclusion

The cost-benefit analysis could not weigh any clearer in favor of putting this idea to rest. Drawdown of the John Day Reservoir offers us little to no benefits and potentially some harm to listed fish runs. And, it gives us \$2.0 billion to \$4.9 billion in up front cost along with a \$412 million to \$700 million annual tab.

This study used scarce time and resources during a period when the Army Corps, along with eight other federal agencies, are already studying the salmon issue on much larger stretches of the river system. But, if this study can put to rest a radical and misguided idea, then it was well worth the effort. It baffles us that there are still those who would have the Corps spend an additional \$15 to \$20 million to further confirm these same findings. This would be a useless endeavor, and the Corps' final report should say as much.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should be commended for diligently and thoroughly performing their task. They have completed a useful study that clearly shows how these drawdown ideas would have astronomical costs for little or no benefit. As they finalize this report, we urge the Corps to stand strongly by their recommendation that no further study of this idea is warranted.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott Corwin

Director of Regional Affairs

PNGC Power

April 28, 2000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
Attention: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Comments on the John Day Drawdown Study

PNWA strongly supports the recommendation of the Corps. No further study of this proposal is necessary. Drawdown would provide little or no benefit to listed fish stocks, at enormous cost.

The Pacific Northwest Waterways Association was founded in 1934. It's members include the region's ports, transportation providers, agricultural and forest products producers, public and investor-owned utilities, municipalities and others. They work cooperatively on regional and national public policy issues affecting natural resources, transportation, trade and energy. For more information, contact Glenn Vanselow, executive director, at 360-699-4667, or Dan James, federal affairs representative, at 360-699-5164.

Sincerely,



Glenn Vanselow
Executive Director

March 8, 2000
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

David Park
Signature

David Park
Name

2525 W 8TH
Address

Dallas Oregon
City, State, ZIP Code



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I think you should Put All Salmon +
steelhead on The Endangered List. That
Travel The Columbia River system.
That way you could close down
All Fishing + Netting in The River
That's what its all about isn't
it. Close All Salmon + Steelhead
Fishing and Netting down For 5 to 7 yr.
Then have some studies (Continue on back if needed)
over

My mailing address is:

316 W. Sentinel St.
Goldendale WA.
98620

Telephone: (509) 773-4184

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

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They closed down almost all logging
over a Spotted Owl. For the same
reason.

I have fished all my life and have
talked to hundreds of fishermen. They
agreed with me on closing fishing down
for 5 yrs. I think it would work.
The dams don't seem to effect the
shad runs. because their nets are
not small enough to catch them. That's
why the shad are thriving in the river.
I am not very smart but I know that the
nets in the river are the problem.
I think you know it too.

Thank you
Ralph Patterson

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

and the Elders don't care
if the salmon are wild or hatchery
they eat it anyway.
because I have helped clean + cook for them
at funerals.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I adamantly oppose the Draw down of the John
Day Pool and the destruction of the dam. I am a
recreational user and Resident. I do not believe any
beneficial purpose would be served by a draw down
quite the contrary, much damage to wild life habitat
I believe all other methods to save salmon should be
pursued i.e. improved fish ladders, turbines, barging & trucking
fish, straddles regulation of overfishing, the economic &
ecological consequences of a draw down are enormous
and disastrous to everyone (Continue on back if needed)
including the control to western Oregon. I was in Portland in 1948
and the men in the district who own part of the
My mailing address is:

John Paag
P.O. Box 454
Beaverton OR, 97008

Telephone: 541-481-9260

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
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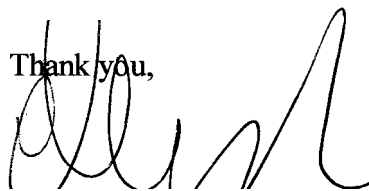
U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2946
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208-2946

CHESTER PRIOR
32327 OREGON TRAIL ROAD
ECHO, OREGON 97826

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the John Day Drawdown phase 1 study.

I am a resident of Hermiston Oregon and have lived here 25 years. I have served as a Umatilla Port commissioner and other public service positions. I believe I have an understanding of the impacts that would result in the John Day pool drawdown.

I agree with the conclusions of the study and hope they have an impact on the overall Sa~ Recovery efforts that are being considered by other agencies and groups of interested citizens.

Thank you,


Chester Prior

3/10/00

Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Jeffrey P. Randall

Signature

Jeffrey P. Randall

Name

371 N.E. HOOD

Address

White Salmon, WA 98672

City, State, ZIP Code



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Most idiotic idea ever concocted.
To spend time and money on
such an idea is not only
foolish it borders on the
criminal. The concept is unproven
so why waste the navigation on
the river, the electricity and
irrigation produced by the dams.
Any one who remembers the Venport
flood could not uans (Continue on back if needed)
thus

My mailing address is:

Irv Rauch
Box 4180
Lexington, Or 97839

Telephone: 541-989-8442

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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To: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 3/27/2000
Carey, Idaho
From: Water users of the Fish Creek Dam

Concerning: Breaching Columbia River Dams and
Flow augmentation from Idaho.

At our last meeting the above items were discussed and the group was united against breaching and flow augmentation. The group felt that there was a top-sided statement being made by groups in favor of such when there are a greater number of people not belonging to a group and who do not have the opportunity to voice their objections because of working conditions. These people are the lower income group who will be more affected by the lost power and water.

We as a group feel those people in favor are short sighted and have a tunnel vision problem. The problem on salmon is too complex and involves a great deal more people than those involved with participating economics of salmon.

- over -

The following is a list of members against the Dam breaching and augmentation of Idaho water

Ronald Peck	Carey, Idaho
Tom Peck	20433 N. Main Carey Idaho
Doug Suerus	Carey, Idaho
Jim Cenarrusa	Cenarrusa Ln. Carey, Idaho
Terry Cenarrusa	Carey, Idaho
Milford Sweet	21292 Hwy 26/93 Carey, Idaho
Lee Eldredge	Carey, Idaho
Chip Molyneux	Carey, Idaho
Lawrence Knible	Carey, Idaho
Ed Wilde	456 Austin Rd. Carey, Idaho
Walter Peck	69 Peck Rd. Carey, Idaho
Shirley Reay	20920 Hwy 26/93 Carey, Idaho
Theron Fiscus	Hwy 26/93 Carey, Idaho
Jane Farnsworth	Carey, Idaho
Maurice Elsworth	20665 Hwy 26/93 Carey, Idaho
Lee Cook	61 Austin Rd. Carey, Idaho
Barth Cook	Carey, Idaho

This list would double with the wives.

Shirley Reay - Pres. 20920 Hwy 26/93
Carey, Idaho 83322
Shirley Reay

10 March 2000

Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report
John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I am a citizen of the Pacific Northwest writing to address the above issues.

* On the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report, I believe the best way to aid our salmon is to adopt Alternative 1 (Existing Conditions) or 2 (Maximize Juvenile Salmon Barging). I oppose dam breaching (Alternative 4) because it is economically harmful and will not help recover salmon.

* On the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study, I agree with the Corps results which indicate that drawdown of the John Day Reservoir contributes little to the probability of survival and recovery of listed Snake River salmon stocks, and that there is no need for additional study.

* I suggest that the Corps and other government agencies actively and aggressively pursue efforts to fully assess the impacts of domestic and international commercial harvest on listed salmon species before taking any action to breach or drawdown Snake and Columbia River dams and reservoirs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

JUDY LYNN REEVES

Signature

Judy Lynn Reeves

Name

P.O. Box 145

Address

Underwood, WA. 98651

City, State, ZIP Code

PS: I'm opposed to the clubbing to death of
adult salmon and not taking the eggs of
salmon to get baby salmon to put back
in the wild -

Thanks,

2 April 14, 2000

Alliance Alert

Please provide copies to friends, neighbors, co-workers

Please write a letter to the Corps of Engineers

4-29-00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

Economically removing the dams is the most foolish thing I can imagine. Our roads and highways are already overburdened with truck traffic. Besides the transportation of farm products we would lose much needed power source.

We have no way of knowing this will affect the salmon, but it does lose other marine life.

I believe if they took all the Indian mts out of the river and had a five year moratorium it would improve.

This would be a great loss to farmer and farm related industry all through these small towns that rely on this for maintaining the population needed for our schools & city govern must.

NANC REEVESE FRED M
Signature
Name
1420 S.W. 11th St
Address
HERMISTON, OR 97838
City State Zip Code

Comments are due by April 30, 2000

308 SW First Avenue, Suite 165 Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 224-4337 Fax (503) 224-5176



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of Engineers®**
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I am in full support of the John Day draw
down study.
If the John day draw down and the bypassing
of the lower four Snake river dams took
place, salmon migration to the ocean would
be much more successful.

Returning the snake and parts of the Columbia
river to a more natural flow condition is
the single most effective way to increase
the numbers of salmon and steelhead that
return to our rivers.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Brian Rhoades
601 Hathaway/P.O. Box 3752
Moscow, ID 83843

Telephone: bwr 80770@moscow.com

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pnw/projects/jdds>

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

Thank you for providing me with this
opportunity to comment on this issue.

Brian Rhoades

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here

**U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946**



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of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I do not believe any removal of dams is necessary. I believe the 30 and 40 mile long nets and cannery boats of all countries are the reason for the loss of fish in all rivers. Also the reason for whales and dolphins being washed up on the shores dead. They have been caught in the nets and were killed by that action. I can remember record numbers of fish counted through the dams long after the dams were put in. So let's do something about the big long nets and cannery boats before doing away with our migration water and electricity. We can't afford to build highways and railroads to handle the traffic to get the same amount of produce to market as the barges do. And afford the removal of the dams too. (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Edna Riley

P.O. Box 366

Centerville, Wc. 98613-0366

Telephone: 509-773-4860

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

March 8th 2000

*yes I worked for the Washington State Fish Commission the winter
of 1949-1950 and put the concrete slab across the Fish Hatchery
at the Hatchery near Glenwood, all in the name of we
have to build hatcheries, and fish ladders to
produce more fish to try to keep up with the fishing pressure
in the ocean. I went back to work for the Fish Commission in Aug
1956 until Nov 1963. all our jobs were to build hatcheries
start out fall and build ladders. No the dams are not
the reason for the fish decline. I have a album of
pictures of job I worked on. (Continue on back if needed)
more on the back*

My mailing address is:

Harold T. Riley

P.O. Box 366

Centerville Wash.

Telephone: *509-773-4860*

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

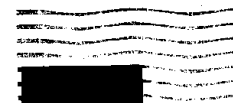
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identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

*If we had what we the people could call decent, honest, respected
American citizens running our nation they would tell the people the truth
of why the fish runs are declining. yes from 1949 until up in the
1970's. Then they found that soil erosion from the farms fields was
washing into the streams and killing the fish in the eddies.
Then they found that dirt the Washington & Oregon loggers stirred up
killed the fish worldwide, and now the dams that in the Columbia
and Snake rivers are effecting the fish runs worldwide.
You don't hear much about the millions of tons that fishermen catch,
the tuna, sea gulls, fish ducks, halibut, eagles, mink, anad, seal, sea
lion, whales, bears. No it seems the dams are killing them, this time.
No we don't need the dams removed, we need honest people in public offices.*

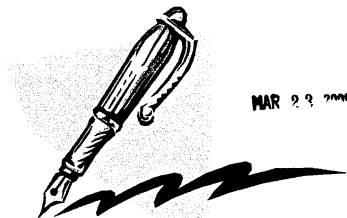
U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I support drawing down the reservoir
until the removal of the other 4 dams
can be accomplished.
(the drawdown) It would be a temporary help - not fix -
till more permanent long term
fixes can be implemented.
At that time it could be returned as is.

Thanks

Clint Rohner

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Clint Rohner
494 11th
Idaho Falls, Id. 83404

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<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

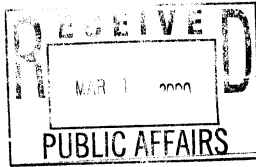
Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

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US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

ASK any of the fisherman on any river
on the West Coast and the answer is not
UNANIMOUS. The just are not there. Breaching
the dams might help slightly, but the REAL
ANSWER is to protect them while they
ARE IN THE OCEAN.

OUR Fish make excellent Japanese Sushi.
Move out the protected limit for our Coastline.
The Dams are not the Real problem.

IF you decrease the channel of the river
I will guarantee shortly someone will have
A Gill Net positioned in the middle of it.

DON'T over React!

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mike Ross
2122 Dogwood RD
Pasco, WA. 99301

Telephone: 509 266-4322

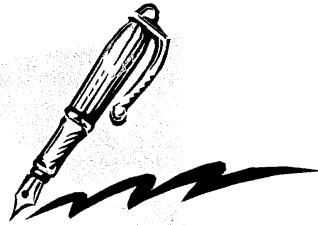
Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>



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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Not in favor of the drawdown because
of the loss of power and flood control
and Bardsy Traffic.*

_ (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Lyke Russell
370 Forrest RD
GRANDVIEW, WA 98936

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

From: Clarice Ryan [clardon@digisys.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2000 3:11 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study

Dear Sirs,

My comments concerning the John Day Drawdown are basically the same as I had provided for the Walla, Walla Army Corps of Engineers office. I do, however, wish to comment upon what I consider overconcern from the tribes' perspective to the exclusion of the same concerns for the rest of the population. It is as though we need only address tribal culture, material well-being and health while other people's culture, etc. are of no significance. (see p. 7, Citizen Update, Conservation of Columbia Basin Fish publication.) Breaching of dams would virtually destroy western culture and standard of living as we know it for ALL OF US and could potentially significantly effect the rest of the nation also. Clarice Ryan

Fish and Wildlife Implementation Plan
Environmental Impact Statement

March 30, 2000

1. Proceed with caution. Do not attempt drastic, irreversible corrective measures until such time as research and analysis proves that the measures being taken, will in fact, achieve the desired objectives in restoration of fish populations. Also without the development of other resulting complications with other species. Consider all ramifications including impacts on humans and animal life. Dam breaching should NOT BE DONE ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS.

2. I am most concerned about the potential for jumping to conclusions based upon the desire to reach a desired course of action, namely breaching of dams and putting them out of commission. (Conducting and assembling selective research and studies in support of a foregone conclusion). Several books have been written on dams including Cadillac Dessert and Silenced Rivers, which have drawn a considerable following of people who may be emotionally driven. In their attempts to correct a fish population problem they could precipitate massive additional problems without even solving the problem they initially started with. If we take out the dams in the interests of increasing fish populations, and then discover that we have not accomplished solving the fish problem because it was actually due to other existing circumstances, we will have only achieved a domino effect of irreversible damage elsewhere. This could reverberate throughout the country. (Further explanation in final comments)

3. I would be very interested in Bonneville Power position on nuclear generation and how they recommend handling resulting nuclear waste. I have gotten no straight answers yet from anyone in the energy field. It is enough to worry about nuclear plants on land, but nuclear submarines could so easily be simply dumping their waste in the ocean. ALL FISH populations could thereby be effected, not only the salmon. One more possible depletion cause to explore.

4. Further Comments: Here I am bringing in my correspondence with the Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla:

Public Comment Letter
Juvenile Salmon Migration
Decline in fish populations including the salmon is complex and tremendously species

1

inter-related. I have read your the Federal Caucus printed materials as well as several books on dams including "Cadillac Desert" and "Silenced Rivers" which I picked up in China while taking the Yangtse River cruise where the largest dam in the world is being constructed. Also, I have visited with several fish biologists and am influenced by their input and knowledge.

I have observed the many factors which are impacting fish populations: over-fishing the oceans where salmon exist for a major part of their lives . . the miles long nets by foreign countries and sonar devises spotting schools of fish and depleting the oceans of entire fish populations. . . the gill netting at the mouths of rivers and streams eliminating the passage of ANY fish during entire seasons. . . the ever-growing populations of sea lions and seals congregating off-shore and in the rivers to consume tons of fish returning to spawning areas. . . even the killing of spawning fish to collect meat and eggs for bait. Biologists speak of changing temperatures in the ocean effecting fish environment and habitat.

Biologists I have talked to have assured me that the procedures and techniques for assisting juvenile fish to successfully pass through, over or around the turbines of the dams have achieved almost a 100% survival rate. This in conjunction with the devices such as ladders provided for adult fish returning, have tremendously diminished the concerns over the impact of dams.

With the existence of all these adverse factors impacting fish populations, I think it completely ludicrous for governmental agencies to even consider taking such a drastic measure as breaching of dams. This would be an irreversible, extremely costly, wasteful and devastating measure with NO ASSURANCE that the fish population problem would be solved. This, because, dams MAY NOT BE THE REAL REASON for the problem. Nothing of this magnitude should be done before far more research and study has been completed . . not only of the salmon itself, but also including other species and fish populations. Incorporated in the study should be the findings of the international research team currently being conducted on fish populations world-wide.

Dam removal could be a totally needless counter-productive measure. Reduction in irrigatable land would eliminate vast amounts of acreage from food production making America more dependent on foreign sources. Alternative sources of energy would drive us into construction of generation plants using fossil fuels in direct conflict with Al Gore's global warming "theory". Problems of nuclear waste disposal have never been solved. Hydro power from dams is clean and completely re-renewable which cannot be said for gas or oil generation which wastes 70% of the energy in converting to electric with additional loss in the transmission lines. Sustainability of natural resources should be addressed.

River transportation for farm products to exportation ports would involve increased construction and maintenance of highway or rail provisions, raising the cost of products and very probably driving us out of the world competitive market-place.

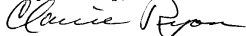
The adverse effects on the economy in not only the Northwest but also the entire country would be so astronomical that it should make dam removal out of the question. If it is being considered only in the interests of preserving the salmon which have been successfully ranch raised, is it really worth it? Also during the time of diversion channel construction the dirt and sediment flushing into streams plus the eight or more years of draining sludge from the reservoirs would wipe out upstream fish migration for at least ten years. This would stop indigenous wild fish trying to migrate back every 3-4 years thus depopulating that particular river.

I fear that emotion and sentimentality have managed to over-ride common sense and real science in this decision making process. Let's go with a more cautious approach to assisting fish populations until we know more about what the alternate possible causes of the problem might be. Use our present technology and apply it more extensively and effectively to the rivers and streams. Do more policing and regulation of damaging human activities and practices. Decide if we really need as many seals and sea lions as we now have with apparently insufficient predators to keep their populations under control. This may be a lesson in the balance of nature.

2

IN SHORT: I vote for vote for Alternative 3 that would provide the opportunity to practice and expand all the technology currently available to us.

Respectfully,



Clarice Ryan
253 Pine Needle Lane
Bigfork, Montana 59911
406/837-6929
clardon@digisys.net

COMMENT: SALMON RECOVERY IN THE INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN
March 2, 2000
by Clarice Ryan

I find much of the rationale being presented in relation to dams, salmon, and the environment to be flawed. Proposed demolition of dams would precipitate other environmental impacts in direct conflict with the overall objectives of sustainability and preserving our natural resources for future generations. I consider the targeting of a single species, salmon, to be totally out of perspective with the massive problem of preserving and protecting fish populations throughout the world. I question the motives of attacking this single segment of the fish depletion in the proposed manner in light of the harm inflicted upon another segment of our animal kingdom, namely mankind. I believe these fish are being used as a means for certain individuals or groups of individuals to acquire positions of power and authority without a sincere respect for the welfare of the human race and all living creatures on earth which they profess to be saving and protecting. There must be ways to provide for both fish and mankind.

Impacts upon Energy Supply:

Because of my background in the energy business (a total of 16 years with Southern California Gas and Northern Illinois Gas Companies) I am addressing that specific aspect of the big issue of salmon recovery in the interior Columbia basin.

1. Hydro power in a clean, renewable source of energy (electricity). It does no damage to the environment and provisions for fish migration have been developed and proven successful. Other reasons for salmon declines should be investigated and recognized.

2. Alternative Sources of Electricity

Fossil Fuels: coal, oil and natural gas. Electrical generation from natural gas is only 30% efficient. Additional efficiency is lost in its transmission to the user. The burning of fossil fuels is opposed by Al Gore through his global warming THEORY to the point that he threatens our use of gasoline driven vehicles. We now find the concerns over salmon populations in direct conflict with global warming.

If we must resort to fossil fuels we find ourselves in conflict with the sustainability concept . . . preserving our natural resources for future generations. This includes our natural gas, oil and coal reserves. Hydro power being a renewable resource (coming from rain and harnessed through gravity) is a natural contributor to a healthy environment, clean air, low CO2 and all.

Combustion by-products of oil and coal contribute to air pollution . . . not just CO2, but also, carbon compounds. Neither are clean-burning as is natural gas which produces only carbon dioxide and water.

Nuclear energy, long promoted as a clean, economical energy source, has a skeleton in the closet. Absolutely NO-ONE in the nuclear power industry cares to respond to inquiries concerning disposal of atomic waste. Is it being buried in secret hiding places throughout our globe or is it being dumped in the ocean where it can further contribute

COMMENT: SALMON RECOVERY IN THE INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN
March 2, 2000 by Clarice Ryan

to extermination of fish populations and possibly affect the health of those who eat oceanic fish? Where is the research and science pertaining to that?

With development of modern technologies for energy sources yet unknown, we will reach a point at which there will be feasible alternative sources which are efficient and totally compatible with nature. Until that time let's stay with the best, most environmentally compatible and economical energy source that we currently have available. . . hydro power.

Endangered Fish Species:

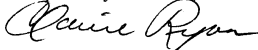
Another part of my background is that I am a dietitian, practicing in the days before cholesterol became a household word. I watched as the peoples of the world were encouraged to "eat more fish"! It's good for you, healthy. I also watched the proliferation of fish houses, fast-food fish and chips and fish markets throughout the world. Display counters featured 15 to 20 species of fish. Now we see a limited selection of ranch raised salmon, trout and catfish and a few fishes from New Zealand where fish populations have not yet been desecrated.

In passing someone may comment on the miles long fish nets in the ocean absorbing everything in their path including the treasured salmon on their way back to spawning streams and even our beloved porpoise. As a dietitian working in Sitka, Alaska I used to see the salmon and halibut fisheries tossing out the red snapper as scrap fish. Think how much fish life may now be sieved out of the oceans and tossed aside as unprofitable waste not commercially acceptable? What the nets miss are spotted as schools through sonar devices. How did our oceanic fish populations miss the watchful eye of the compassionate environmentalists and governing agencies? Where are the rules and regulations protecting these fish?

Which all brings me back to our salmon. Why target one isolated fish species when so much could and should be done for ALL fish populations? And why take out dams when eliminating nets at the mouth of a stream stopping all spawning salmon, would possibly correct the population problem?

I urge further research to determine other possible explanations for the decline in fish populations. Before destroying dams which provide power, transportation and recreation, we must be completely assured that this is the **only** approach to achieving desired goals without damage to other plant and animal species including mankind.

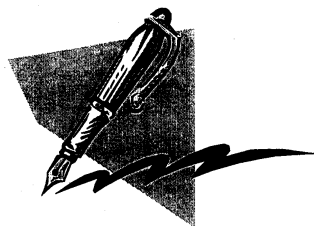
Respectfully submitted,



Clarice Ryan
253 Pine Needle Lane
Bigfork, Montana 59911
406/837-6929



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of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Nice presentation by Col. Randall
Butler & Stuart Stanger on Feb 24
in Goldendale, Wash. Spoke with
one other participating CoE person, real
nice guy. The parameters of discussion
were very wide.

Good job.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:



Mike Sandberg
P.O. Box 723
Rufus, OR 97050

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

*Craig & Becky Satter
430 SE 9th Court
Hermiston, Oregon 97838*

February 16, 2000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: Chris Ferguson
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

RE: Feb. 16 Hearing, Desert River Inn/Umatilla Oregon

Dear Ms. Ferguson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Columbia River and the John Day pool.

Salmon are an important resource, but not a more important resource than humans. Millions of dollars have been spent on research to determine what is the best method of saving the salmon, it is now time to stop researching, use the science at hand and save the salmon at a reasonable cost.

Dam breaching should not be an option. Things such as the loss of the "smelt" runs between the Bonneville Dam and the Ocean are conveniently forgotten. There are ocean factors and many other factors that caused the downfall of the smelt runs - not the dams. Too, the dam breaching can result in enormous habitat loss and flooding problems that Portland can only imagine - floods cresting seven feet higher than what is now experienced. Downtown Portland would be a loss!

Lowering the John Day pool should not be an option as the current transportation system is working. Not one more dollar should be spent on Phase II analysis - we have the data. Lets get to work and use the regional salmon recovery measures that are in place.

Sincerely,



Craig A. Satter



US Army Corps
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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

As urban development in western Oregon
and Washington increases, food producers
such as vegetable grower and dairy farmers
are being forced into less populated areas east
of the Cascade mountains, where less rain fall occurs.
Irrigation water from the Columbia River is
critical to this food production. Draw down of the
John Day reservoir would be devastating to both
the water supply and efficient transportation to
the Willamette Valley by barge. (Continue on back if needed)

Do Not Draw Down the John Day Reservoir
My mailing address is:

Harold Schild

P.O. 313

Tillamook, Oregon 97141

Telephone (503) 842-4481

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

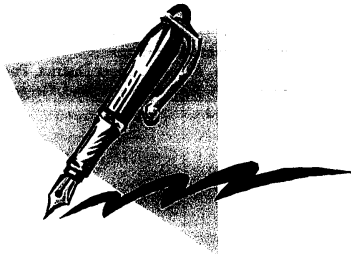
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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*The John Day Drawdown would help juvenile fish
by speeding up the water. This is an
important step in beginning to correct
the damage which was done to the homes
of countless fish and animal species.
The natural order can be allowed to
repair itself if man begins correcting the
mistakes he made. Our Northwest is
extremely rich in wildlife and dikes
have proven themselves to destruct very
delicate ecosystems, mainly for electricity
and transportation. There are other sources
of alternative energy which don't harm the
environment (solar, wind, biomass). These should be explored.*
_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Pamela Schmidt-Emrey
P.O. Box 115
Lewiston, ID 83501

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I support the concept of doing further study on the costs and benefits of drawing down the level of water behind the John Day Dam for improved salmon survival through this hydro corridor. I would definitely support the idea of draw down to a level of 215 feet and feel that drawing down to a level of 165 feet should also be thoroughly studied and considered.

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Richard Schramm
3024 N.E. Bryce
Portland, OR 97212
Telephone: (503) 288-8912

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<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

Dear Sirs, I am in full agreement with the conclusion of the Phase one Study. The congress should be told in full confidence that the dam should not be breached or the pool lowered. I also believe that further study is unnessesary until a moratorium on all comersial fishing, off shore, coastal & native american. To Allow as close to 100% of the (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

23925 72nd Ave E
Graham Wa
98338

Telephone: (206) 846-9905

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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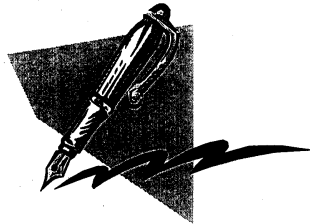
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Wild stock fish to return unharmed. Also the Pacific Salmon Treaty should be abolished to the point that the Canadian fleet can target the fraizer river salmon & leave the salmon returning through the inside passage to the washington coast alone.

In closing I would like to add that I grew up close to the small western Washington town of South Prairie, and not 100yds from South Prairie Creek. This fine salmon spawning stream in the early to mid 70's was teaming with salmon in the fall. There are no dams!! or any other obstruction to this stream as it eventually runs into Puget sound as part of the Puyallup River. However by the early 1980's the salmon returning had drastically dropped. Over fishing by commercial fishermen and the introduction of gill nets in the Puyallup River are the only thing that changed. The native Americans were catching almost all the returning fish and a once vibrant fishery is now sadly a memory - sincerely Edward Scholtz



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

① UNTIL THEY COME UP WITH A CHEAPER &
CLEARER WAY TO PRODUCE POWER, LEAVE THE DAMS
ALONE. ② ALL GOVERNMENT ELECTED OFFICIALS
IN OFFICE SHOULD REMEMBER ONE THING THEY WERE
HIRED OR ELECTED TO REPRESENT US, IF NOT
THESE JOBS COULD BECOME AN ENDANGERED SPECIES
TO LIKE THE SALMON, ON THE NEXT ELECTION.
"SOLUTION" TO PROPHESY: PULL ALL NETS FOR A
FEW YEARS, CONTRA THE HARVEST. NUMBERS WILL
INCREASE, "GUARANTEED." (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Herman H. Schulte
567 Spring Creek Rd.
Gladendale, WA 98620

Telephone: 1-509-773-4919

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

3-6-2000

The corps of Engineers phase one study clearly pointed out, Juvenile fish survival rates for down river migration, or baring, are very high. Drawdown or breaching John Day would contribute little to improve survival of these fish.

Up river migration of adult fish seem to have little problem with ascending the fish ladders at the dams.

The one real threat to these adult fish is the commercial net harvest. This is true in the ocean as well as in the rivers. Nets kill indiscriminately. Endangered fish have very little chance to survive these nets in the river.

Commercial fishing must stop in (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Marvin Schultz

P.O. Box 1265

Goldendale, Wash. 98620

Telephone (509) 773-4185

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

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the salmon restoration effort is going to be successful. Here we have an opportunity to make an important step. To discontinue commercial harvesting will cost little, and results will be immediate. This is a small price to pay compared to breaching or drawdown.

There is little in this world of ours that is permanent except CHANGE. If we do not change commercial harvest practices, then the efforts to restore salmon runs is doomed to fail.

The Corps of Engineers has reached the right decision. Do not breach or drawdown John Day Dam! This would do little to improve salmon runs in the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Thank you,

Marvin H. Schultz

rec'd 5/11/00 wtf

2 April 14, 2000

Alliance Alert

Please provide copies to friends, neighbors, co-workers

Please write a letter to the Corps of Engineers

4-29-00
Date

Re: Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

I oppose breaching of dams until

All scientific options are exhausted
I feel there are better ways to
help salmon recovery.

Leona Shumway
Signature

Leona Shumway
Name

415 Parkview
Address

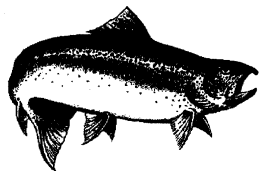
Milton-Freewater, OR 97862
City State Zip Code

Comments are due by April 30, 2000

308 SW First Avenue, Suite 165 Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 224-4337 Fax (503) 224-5176

Sierra Club

Columbia Basin Field Office
2703 Klemgard Road
Pullman, WA 99163
(509) 332-5173
FAX: (509) 332-1513
sierraclub@pullman.com



March 31, 2000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
ATTN: John Day Drawdown Study
P. O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208
FAX: (503) 808-4515
E-mail: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Agencies Caucus Comment Records
c/o Bonneville Power Administration
707 W. Main St., Suite 500
Spokane, WA 99201
E-mail: federalcaucus@bpa.gov

RE: Comments on John Day Drawdown Phase 1 Study

Dear Sirs and Mesdames:

On behalf of the Sierra Club, this letter comments on the draft "Salmon Recovery through John Day Reservoir: John Day Drawdown, Phase 1 Study" prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, and released to the public in January, 2000.

The Sierra Club strongly disagrees with the Corps' conclusion **against** a phase 2 study. The main flaw, and a fatal one, in the phase 1 study is that, the Corps -- not federal, state, and tribal fish biologists -- performed the

Sierra Club -- Page 1

analysis of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness for anadromous fish of the Columbia Basin above John Day Dam. Among others, the Independent Scientific Group (ISG) in its 1996 *Return to the River* report, and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission in its 1995 *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit: Spirit of the Salmon* plan identified a potential for huge benefit for salmon and steelhead by drawing down the John Day pool. The ISG specifically recommended a spillway crest drawdown.

Despite the concurrence from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on the Corps' analytical approach to estimating salmon survival, this phase 1 study does not address all of the concerns of federal fisheries biologists at NMFS and especially the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Moreover, the study did take into account biological issues raised by the states and American Indian Tribes which, by law, are co-managers with the federal government of Columbia Basin anadromous fish. We would remind the agency that it is the "Corps of Engineers" -- not the "Corps of Biologists."

The phase 1 study states that potentially John Day drawdown "eliminates ability to transport fish" (p. 22). This is not an argument against the drawdown on two counts. First, barge navigation would not cease if a new channel were dredged in the free-flowing portion of the John Day Reach.

Second, according to scientific peer reviews by the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority (1992), an independent panel for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1994), the National Research Council (NRC, 1995), the Independent Scientific Group (ISG, 1996), the Independent Scientific Advisory Group (ISAB, 1998) co-sponsored by NMFS, and the Process for Analyzing and Testing Hypotheses (PATH, 1998), neither the current nor an expanded juvenile fish barging program can prevent the extirpation of Snake Basin salmon and steelhead. In other words, juvenile fish barging and trucking has failed the test of peer-reviewed science. Therefore, if John Day drawdown indeed discontinued fish barging, the action should be viewed as a benefit to salmon and steelhead.

Frankly the analysis of flood control (p. 12) does not make sense. If John Day can provide 500,000 acre-feet of storage under its current operation, then logically any deep drawdown, and certainly a spillway crest drawdown, would create an even larger space to use for flood control. Indeed, because the dam's structure remains capable of re-filling the reservoir to full pool, a spillway crest drawdown would triple the storage space available for flood control. Nonetheless, the analysis in the phase 1 study models only 500,000 acre-feet under the two alternatives which retain flood control. The final study should analyze this larger flood control capability with its costs and benefits.

In order to gain a complete and unbiased assessment of anadromous fish benefits from John Day drawdown, **the Sierra Club respectfully urges the**

Sierra Club -- Page 2

Corps to proceed with a phase 2 study. In the draft document, the Corps views direction from Congress as the sole reason for undertaking the phase 1 study, and thus the agency's final action on this first phase is to recommend for or against further study to the Congress (p. 2, 26).

This is inaccurate. Study of John Day drawdown is a requirement of the current Biological Opinion for operation of the federal hydropower system, under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. If the upcoming Biological Opinion so mandates, the Corps must go forward with a phase 2 study -- lacking legislation to the contrary from Congress. For this reason, **we are sending this letter to NMFS and USFWS with a request that these comments become part of the administrative record for the draft Biological Assessment and new Biological Opinion.**

Finally, the Sierra Club does not support dam modifications which would result in a potential threat to public safety. Therefore, **we urge the Corps to discontinue study of the two alternatives (1 and 3) without flood control.**

Thank you very much for this opportunity to comment on the draft phase 1 study of John Day drawdown.

Sincerely,



Jim Baker
Northwest Salmon Campaign Coordinator

[for] Edwina Allen
Northwest Regional Vice-President

[for] Bill Arthur
Northwest Regional Director
Sierra Club

Sierra Club -- Page 3

From: Dave Skinner [daskinner@centurytel.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2000 11:23 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown



Cornfish.doc

Attached is a Word 95 file of comments pertaining to all this crap about fish. I have read all the EIS's and documents, and I am dam sick of this. I concur with the Army that the drawdown study for John Day should be terminated.
Dave Skinner
Box 1486
Whitefish, MT 59937
406-862-0058 -- voice mail, no fax

Bonneville Power Administration
Communications Office-AC-7
P.O. Box 12990
Portland, OR 97212

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please enter the following comments into the public record and BPA's draft EIS for the Federal Caucus report. I am submitting them both as a private citizen; and also as a member of Montanans for Multiple Use, a 300-member grassroots (really! We have no foundational grant support!) group based in northwest Montana.

In General: Any of the alternatives that consider dam removal as a means for implementing fish recovery are not acceptable. Furthermore, any environmental impact statement that seeks to mandate and integrate the land use restrictions and policies of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project proposal will be unacceptable.

Alternative 1: Nothing less than a complete restructuring of Pacific Northwest land and water policy -- and therefore society. Let's just say there are those in this country who do not wish to be socially engineered. The problem is that the Green organizations supporting this tomfoolery will not bear the direct consequences of what they advocate -- which is, in essence, the construction of a massive monument to their agenda. NO.

Alternative 2: Just to make one point...the elimination of hatchery production will in fact slow the recovery of salmon. It is the height of craziness to destroy individuals of a species when the objective is to restore sufficient numbers of that species to ensure its long-term survival.

Alternative 3: You can't eat scenery.

Alternative 4: Yes, experimentation is mandatory, since what the Greens claim will "work" will only produce marginal numbers of fish over an extreme time span. It would behoove BPA to take the time to study ocean conditions, the politics of ocean fisheries, allow new turbine technology to have an impact, and so on and so forth. This Ready Fire Aim pressure to blow dams is foolish.

Alternative 5: I get it. Keep the dams but shut everything else down? No thanks.

Alternative 6: Probably the most reasonable. Action oriented while still allowing the economies of the affected region to function.

Alternative 7: Some of the proposed actions, such as vesting hatchery management with tribes, may be very smart things to do. Engineered spawning channels/quasi-hatcheries, also puts a pragmatic angle on the situation. If it works, why the heck not?

Overall, a combination of 6 and 7 with plenty of 4's experimentation would go a long way toward crafting a true win-win situation for the Northwest.

Other areas of comment:

1. Burdens: The entire process (All-H, John Day EIS, Snake EIS, and Caucus) is unduly burdensome on Northwest citizens who are NOT foundationally supported; NOT federal employees; and therefore have full-time lives, jobs and family obligations to consider. Combined with Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service initiatives (grizzlies, lynx, USFS roads, stratplans, road construction) and proposals, the situation is completely out of hand, and out of reach of not only the common citizen, but their elected representatives. Those most affected are having a hell of a time participating in any meaningful fashion. I know for a fact that I am SO dam sick of dam fish, dam bears, dam comments, dam deadlines, and this dam computer.

2. John Day Dam: Spending \$4.29 billion to gain one or two days of smolt travel, and eventually \$800,000 annually in additional commercial fish harvest is not a rational way to spend taxpayer money. Given projected shortfalls in Northwest electricity generation, it would merely compound foolishness to write off 5% of the Basin's total power supplies. The study to draw down John Day Dam should be terminated immediately, and I concur with ACOE's recommendation to drop the issue.

3. Buffer zones: Setting 500-foot buffers on all Basin watercourses is not acceptable for two reasons. One is that it does not allow for site-specific adjustments on either public or private lands. That is inappropriate, especially on public lands where science-based site-specific Best Management Practices can and do address warming and sedimentation concerns. Second, 500 feet on either side of a mile of stream is 121 acres of land. Using \$5000 per acre as a conservative land value for such streamside property, each mile of stream set aside means a lost use value of \$605,000 per mile of protected stream. With thousands of miles of stream in the Basin, the impact is easily in the billions and will ripple throughout the economy of the Northwest. Restrictions on private lands must be accompanied by full compensation payment for affected landowners, or it must not be implemented. Taking private land for public "non-use" is still a taking for public "use" and is proscribed by the Fifth Amendment. This is a huge issue in terms of dollars. Again, those advocating practical confiscation of land have no intention of actually paying one red cent to the landowners...either private citizens or public lands owners -- i.e., citizens such as myself.

4. Flow Augmentation: This applies to the dam drawdown studies; I must say I am rather concerned at the lack of consideration given to problems related to drawdowns upstream. Both Hungry Horse and Kootenai reservoirs have had to supply salmon water, with negative impacts to two Montana species of listing, Kootenai River white sturgeon, and Dolly Varden trout. Our biologists are telling us that while the sturgeon are doing well, there is no recruitment of young fish because they all get blown out of the system and over Kootenai Falls by the August augmentation releases, which are themselves in violation of IRC curves. Making Montana a sacrifice zone for more-populous part of the Basin is not looked upon very fondly. Furthermore, in the case of the releases out of Hungry Horse, it has been shown that the late summer releases are raising nutrient loads in Flathead Lake, contributing to the algal bloom problem. Again, this is a consequence of downstream policy which must be addressed in any systematic look at the problem. Also related to flow augmentation is water yield management. It is being demonstrated in Colorado (where water rights mean water fights) that old seral forests release up to 40% less water to streamflow than open areas or young seral forest. Therefore, it should be considered that any reduction in timber harvest via road prohibitions, or whatever "raison du jour" the prohibitionists think of, including massive SMZ set-asides, may result in reductions in water yield of sufficient scale to cause temperature problems and flow shortages, especially in drought years. It may very well be that active forest management with proper sedimentation control will in fact be of benefit to salmon and other fisheries.

5. Snake River: No dam removal under any circumstances. The net cost of each salmon with dam breaching under the most favorable conditions and discount rate is \$8000 per fish, or \$267 per pound. While that may not be close to the going price for Beluga caviar or some other such extravagance, it is nonetheless ridiculous, along the lines of million-dollar flies in California, hundred-thousand dollar ferrets, and so on.

With such a price tag, any sport fishery will be prohibited from ever occurring, much less becoming an eventual economic boon for Snake River communities already burdened with lower-than-regional-average wages and employment.

Tourism: The economic analysis speaks of benefits with a range of 66 to 879 million a year. That is incredibly speculative. In fact, most of these "what would you pay" surveys far overstate actual benefits. Your own survey (Army Corps Snake) remarks that it failed to provide for visitor trip frequencies of less than one trip per year. I personally make it a point of visiting the Palouse and Snake country as often as I can...which is about once every five years. Remember, I don't have a grant support program and an unlimited expense account. I have to stay close to home, and work.

Non use: Surveys have been conducted where people were asked what they would be willing to pay for an economic good. Once the answer was given above a certain threshold, then people were asked to contribute--in this case by joining the organization conducting the survey. The actual rate of people joining or donating was marginal, to say the least.

Another case history which underlines the speciousness of "non-use" value calculations is that of the Great Bear Foundation. It was set up by bear advocate Brian Peck to pay compensation to ranchers for lost livestock due to grizzly predation. I suspect that Peck assumed that the data from "willingness to pay" surveys would translate to private conservation contributions. It did not, and Peck finally had to hand the program over to Defenders of Wildlife.

Never mind that the Army Corps states that less than 5% of sportfishing demand can be met in the long term. Expecting someone to fish for ten days just to catch one fish is rather out there...of course, if the fish costs \$8000 to \$13000 to produce, some taxpayers might WANT to perpetuate such a ripoff.

Results: A net gain in fish populations of 50,000 fish will not restore coastal commercial fisheries. Worst, it will certainly not satisfy tribal treaty obligations, one of the major justifications for this entire process. Therefore, removal is prima facie moot. Undertaking actions which are known to be unable to achieve their stated objective would be inherently and utterly arbitrary and capricious.

Hatcheries: There are stories coming from Oregon of hatchery fish being destroyed upon return from the ocean. First point: If these fish are so genetically inferior, then why have they survived several years in the ocean? Kindy give them some credit. Survival alone indicates that maybe these fish aren't as lousy as purists assume. Second point: Although there is some discussion about ocean temperature and food conditions, with stocks depleted, if they are not getting enough food now, then all the intervention actions inshore in fresh water, for both wild and hatched fish, are moot. Inshore conditions might be perfect, but if there is no food in the ocean, the entire exercise is pointless.

At this time, there is no functional competition between wild stocks and hatchery stocks. Therefore, of the alternatives presented in the Snake River Drawdown EIS, Alternative 3, Modification, is the most viable. Full implementation of improvements will keep the runs functioning until such time as fiscally-wise actions can be taken. **I support Alternative 3**, and will protest, appeal, and sue to stop the absolutely insane Alternative 4 from being implemented.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please place me on the mailing list for the draft summaries (print) and full draft EIS (compact disc). I look forward to a wide range of sensible alternatives.

Dave Skinner

Box 1486
Whitefish, MT 59937
406-862-0058
daskinner@centurytel.net

From: MARCIA SOMMER
To: internet:"CENWPjddstudy@usace.army.mil"
Date: 3/20/00 8:45AM
Subject: JDD Summary

Thank you for sending me 10 copies of the Summary Salmon Recovery through John Day Reservoir. As a tour operator on the Columbia River, we are very interested in the progress of this study/decision. Would you mind sending me 3 more Summaries (the 28 page issue)? I apologize for not requesting a sufficient amount the first time. Regular mail is adequate. Thank you - Marcia Sommer

Marcia B. Sommer
Port Operations
Special Expeditions Marine
marcias@specialexpeditions.com

Fax # 503-808-4515

I am unable to send this via e-mail.

Marcia Sommer

Sgt 5/22/00
dg



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

2/27/00

I agree with your assessment that there
be no further studies and there be no draw
down, or removal of the John Day Dam. The
impacts for a maybe are just to great.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

David Staehnke
902 E-10th St
The Dalles, Or. 97058
Telephone: 541-296-5957

Send comments by:
E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Fax: (503) 808-4515
Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this
form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments
made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this
identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

THE JOHN DAY DRAWDOWNS SIMPLY DO NOT MAKE SENSE -
ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC OR HUMANITARIAN? I BELIEVE THEIR
ARE A NUMBER OF STEPS THAT COULD BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE
SALMON RUNS THAT ARE SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND, ECONOMICALLY
BEARABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY, AND WOULD BE
MUCH LESS DEVASTATING HUMANITARILY. THESE OPTIONS NEED
TO BE EXPLORED/IMPLEMENTED BEFORE WE TOTALLY DEVASTATE
AN ENTIRE REGION FOR WHAT AMOUNTS TO UNCERTAIN GAINS.
THE DAM SYSTEM & RESOURCES THEY SUPPLY/ENHANCE ARE
MUCH TO VALUABLE TO THE (Continue on back if needed)
REGION?

My mailing address is:

Dan Steiner

P.O. 80

BOARDMAN, OR. 97818

Telephone: (541) 481-3230

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

COMMON SENSE tells me that the DAMS ARE
CLARIN THE PROBLEM. IT TAKES, ON AVERAGE, 40 YRS
FOR ONE SE ALASKA FISHERMEN TO CATCH ONE SNAKE
RIVER KING SALMON. WHY DO THEY (OREGON) ALLOW
A COMMERCIAL GILLNET FISHERY IN THE COLUMBIA
RIVER? THERE ARE NO SOCKEYE OR STEELHEAD SALMON
FROM THE SNAKE RIVER SYSTEM CAUGHT IN ALASKA
WATERS. ALASKA HAS DONE A GREAT JOB IN SALMON
CONSERVATION. RETIRING THE DAMS ON THE SNAKE MIGHT
HELP BUT COULD TAKE YEARS. (Continue on back if needed)
RETIRE THE DAMS.

My mailing address is:

DAN STOKEL
264 KATHIAN ST
SITKA, AK 99835

Telephone: 907-747-7115

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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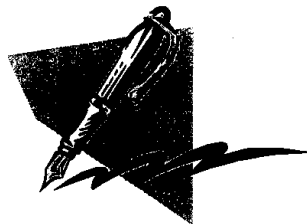
PAGE 01

AKH00K

03/08/2000 08:47 507747477113



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

- DRAW DOWN THE DAM ALL THE WAY.
- LET THE RIVER RUN FREE
- WE HAVE REDUCED THE ELEC. ENERGY
USE @ OUR HOUSE FROM 13,460 KWH/YR
IN 1992 TO 3,494 KWH/YR IN 1997.
WITH INSULATION, DBL WINDOWS, SOLAR
WATER HTR & SUNFROST REFRIGERATOR.
IF ALL BLD'GS REDUCED BY 67% AS WE
HAVE WE'LL NOT NEED THE DAM FOR
ENERGY - WE CAN (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

ANTHONY STOPPIELLO-ARCHITECT

Box 72

ILWACO, WA 98624

Telephone: 360-642-4256

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold and stamp.)

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

LOCATE SOLAR ELEC. (PHOTO VOLTAIKS) PV SYST @
THE DAM SITES TO USE THE EXIST'G POWER
LINES. I HAVE BEEN DESIGNING SOLAR SYST.
SINCE 1973 - TAKE DOWN THE JOHN DAY.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946



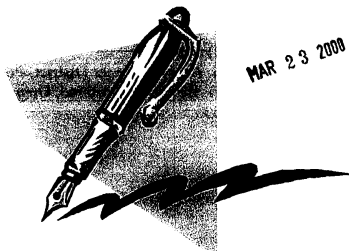
U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946

Portland, OR





US Army Corps
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Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

I feel the drawdown of the John
Day pool should continue to be an
option considered for salmon and
steelhead recovery. If removal of the
Lower Snake Dams does not elicit
an immediate response in the fish
populations, then John Day Drawdown
should be implemented.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Don Stucker
223 Ranch View W
Jerome, ID 83338

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your comments on the John
Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

How much can we afford to
pay for this to go on
WHAT will it cost our
(children)

When will you make up
your mind

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Brian Sullivan
75181 Sullivan Rd
Tongue OR 97843

Telephone (571) 481 3043

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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Feb. 10 2000 07:10PM P1

FRX NO. :

FROM : SULLIVAN BRIAN



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*Summary of Drawdown Study
appeared adequate.*

*It doesn't appear necessary
to spend millions more to
further support a reasonable
conclusion.*

*(NOTE!) PUBLIC HEARING WAS
A LOADED FORUM FOR
INDIANS, AND ENVIRONMENTALIST
TOTAL UNBALANCED. FIRST
(13) PEOPLE ALLOWED TO TALK*

*(Continue on back if needed)
WERE ONLY ONE OPINION.*

My mailing address is:

*Jack Tellefsen
1948 Cypress Pl
Richland, WA.*

Telephone: *509-946-5393*

Send comments by:

E-mail: *cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil*

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

*THAT ONLY
TURNS ME
OFF COMPLETELY*

Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District
333 SW First Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

Re: Opposition to Dam Removal

Dear Corps:

We are communicating our protest to the possible removal of dams from rivers in the Pacific Northwest as a proposed remedy to save and replenish wild salmon. The reasons we are opposed to the removal of dams are as follows:

- The astronomical economic losses due to the removal of the dams far outweigh the benefit of retaining the wild salmon.
- We believe that many other factor contribute to the reduction of the wild salmon, including: 1) Allowing drift nets to be used for fishing so near our coastline 2) Uncontrolled proliferation of salmon predators (e.g., sea lions, birds that are not native to the Pacific Northwest).

Furthermore, we believe the salmon count does not accurately represent the potential salmon population due to the current reduction in the number of hatchery salmon released. We are not convinced that hatchery fish are somehow genetically inferior to wild salmon. In our view, salmon are salmon; and we oppose the practice of clubbing or electrocuting hatchery salmon in order to "cleanse" the population of so-called inferior hatchery salmon. In what way are fish hatchery salmon inferior? Significant numbers of these hatchery salmon manage the return to spawn, demonstrating their hardy nature.

Finally, the majority of support for the removal of Pacific Northwest dams comes from environmentalists. The environmentalist agenda does not represent the general population of the Pacific Northwest. Environmentalists simply have greater access to the hearings for public opinion input on this issue.

Thank you for considering our voices in opposition to the removal of dams on rivers in the Pacific Northwest.

Sincerely,

Doug & Pat Thompson
13605 SE Division #203
Portland, OR 97236
Telephone: 762-1498

Cc: Senator Gordon Smith
Senator Ron Wyden



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

*I support natural river level drawdown
of the John Day dam. The decline of salmon
& steelhead in the Columbia basin demands
an aggressive course to insure their survival.*

*Sincerely,
Joseph Thompson*

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

*Joseph W Thompson
229 Kootenai CK Rd.
Stevensville MT 59870
Telephone: 406-543-3785*

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

One of the most important and least
emphasized factors in Smolt Survival is
Bacterial Kidney disease. "B.K.D."

Regardless of the Percentage of Smolt Survival
via the barging method, the Smolts have
been infected with a disease which is FATAL!
WHY BARGE?

Please Breach the dams and Save our
Chinook and Steelhead Salmon.

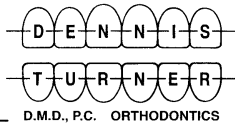
(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

S. J. Tidwell
123 Holly
Vancouver 83686

Telephone: (208) 466-9653

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>



1100 SOUTHGATE, SUITE 12
PENDLETON, OR 97901
(541) 276-2512

230 SE 2ND ST., SUITE B
HERMISTON, OR 97838
(541) 567-0102

5-2-2000

Dear Sirs,

No one wants to see the
salmon survive for the future
than me; but ~~losing~~ all
we have gained with the
dams, would not warrant
breaching for the possibility
of helping the salmon.

The Rhine River in Europe
had a great salmon run...
We will see Alaskan
salmon troubled - the
problem is people not
dams -

Thankyou for
listening - Dennis Turner
DMD



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

IT WILL Do more Harm Then Good.
^{Good}
Roads + Rail Track May SLIDE IN TO
River Bed
Thank's For Building Those Dams
You Have Helped the Fish a Lot
- You WILL make IT Better

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Ronald E. Turner
132452 SR-26
Colfax, Wash. 99111
Telephone: 509-397-3109

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>

Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:09 AM
To: Conway, Nola R NWW; Edwards, Dawn M NWP
Subject: FW: Hearings on salmon restoration hearings being held, according to newspaper information, over a six-week period through the Northwest and Alaska, the first held in Portland about Feb. 3.

Diana C. Brimhall, APR
Chief, Public Affairs Office

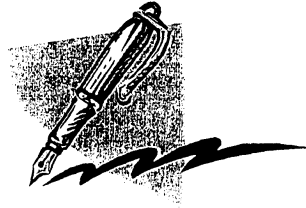
-----Original Message -----

Sent: Sunday, October 31, 1999 5:47 PM
To: Cenwp-PA
Subject: Hearings on salmon restoration hearings being held, according to newspaper information, over a six-week period through the Northwest and Alaska, the first held in Portland about Feb. 3.

please include this correspondence as a submission for the hearing record. I am unable to find notice of hearings or reports on the hearings on any web page including yours. From what I read there is an organized effort to pack your hearings and use this packing as support for breaching four Snake River dams. Personally, I do not have a position on taking out dams. I do, however, have a position on bare-faced attempts by special interests who exert pressure in an attempt to show theirs is the only position, in this case to remove the dams. I strongly suggest that the Corps and NMFS keep in perspective that a disproportionate amount of the noise is generated by a limited number of people. While I don't have a position, I haven't yet heard any of the proponents of dam removal use the key words, that they will guarantee the runs of salmon will be saved if these four dams are breached. Until someone makes such a guarantee I'm not in favor of tearing out hundreds of millions of dollars in public assets and raising power bills for the entire northwest, simply on spec. Bob Van Leer, Box 790, Gold Beach, OR 97444



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Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

I oppose the proposed John Day Drawdown.
There is no scientific proof that it will be of
any significant benefit toward the salmon or
steelhead recovery, but we do know there will be
a significant loss of electrical power generation
which will have to be replaced by burning
irreplaceable fossil fuels. This will add to the
presence of carbon dioxide and other pollutants
in the atmosphere. It will also be detrimental to
agriculture in the area (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Robert G. Van Schoick
55248 Buttermilk Rd
Heggen, OR 97836

Telephone: 503-676-9797

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jddd>

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: 16 USC, Section 839, Chap. 12H, grants authority to gather the information on this form. The principal purpose for completing this information is to allow agency follow-up, if necessary, to comments made on this form. Routine use of this information includes updating of existing mailing lists. Failure to provide this identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

you screw the snake &
clear water Rivers up with
your draw Down. Killed the fish
stunk the valley up with that smell.
cost 1,000,000's in repairs & lost
Rec. You can Buy salmon & steelhead
off the Butcher Block at Elbertson
so take your fish and do whatever
leave out Dams alone thank you

Richard J Wagon

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

2244 2nd Ave North
Keweenaw Idaho 83501

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

Telephone: 743 2474

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil



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Portland District



Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

AFTER READING THE JOHN DAY DRAWDOWN
STUDY I COULD MAKE LOTS OF COMMENTS.
I ~~AGREE~~ AGREE WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATION TO
NOT DO ANY MORE STUDY FOR THE A JOHN
DAY DRAWDOWN.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

VAN I. WALKLEY
1188 WALKLEY RD
BURBANK WA 99323

Telephone: 509 547-3020

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
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PLANT, ALL STREAMS + RIVERS WITH YOUNG FISH. EVERY
3 YEARS THEY RETURN TO SPONE = 10 YEARS WOULD
GIVE 3 COMPLETE CYCLES. KEEP ALL ENVIRONMENTALISTS
OUT OF THE PROGRAM AND IT WILL WORK.

Please provide your comments on the John Day Drawdown Phase I Study!

YOU CAN NOT SAVE THE SALMON BY DRAW DOWN AND
DAM REMOVAL, FISHING NETS YEAR AROUND IN
THE RIVER AND CANERY SHIPS OF THE PACIFIC
COAST. THE DRAW DOWN + DAM REMOVAL ~~WOULD~~ WOULD
BE DANGEROUS AND COSTLY FOR THIS AREA
AND IS NOT THE ANSWER TO THE SALMON
PROBLEM. STOP ALL FISHING ON THE COLUMBIA
AND ITS ^{WE} TRIBUTARIES. STOP ALL COASTAL FISHING
AND CANNING SHIPS FOR A 10 YEAR PERIOD. START
ALL FISH HATCHRIES AND — (Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

DWAYNE WILLIAMS

415 WEST MAIN GOLF

WASH 98620

Telephone: 1-509-773-4354

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Fax: (503) 808-4515

Mail: U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland, Corps of Engineers, Attn: John Day Drawdown
Study, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208-2946 (This form is a mailer—just turn over, fold
and stamp.)

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identification would prevent response. Your comments, however, would be forwarded with others in the Final Report.

U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946

Place
Stamp
Here

**U.S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Day Drawdown Study
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946**



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Portland District



Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

~~Quit Wasting~~

Stop Wasting public assets time &
money on subjects that cannot be
done. you already know the
benefit is not worth the cost.

(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Mike William

2875 Van Buren

Richland WA

Telephone: _____

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pn/projects/jdds>



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Please provide your
comments on the John Day
Drawdown Phase I Study!

Doesn't seem Feasible in a economic or environmental
to transport products that are now being urged to go
to Truck or Rail. The rail aspect probably won't work
due to inadequate rail service at present and
probably in the future. Secondly if the rail mode
can not adequate the transportation then Truck would
be the only source thus creating a cost to farmers
or persons shipping product. Also more trucks on
road creating more road hazards to normal life
people, plus creating massive air pollution

_(Continue on back if needed)

My mailing address is:

Tom Williams
32005 SCAPPORSE VERN Hwy
SCAPPORSE, OR 97056
Telephone: 503-543-6573

Send comments by:

E-mail: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

The John Day Draft Report is available on the web:
<http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/pm/projects/jdds>

From: MB Condon/Tim Young [timandmb@gorge.net]
Sent: Sunday, March 19, 2000 9:02 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: john day drawdown phase one study!

I would like to address my comments to Col. Randall Butler,
I attended your meeting in Goldendale and I would like to express my disappointment, in what seemed to me an obvious public relations exercise, to sell our community on the practicality of a decision that had already been made. It is very disconcerting to see an unelected Army officer announce to a public meeting that he has already decided on his recommendation to Congress before the meeting began and then to announce that this was not a formal public hearing. Furthermore, there wasn't even a printed copy of the drawdown study available at the meeting. The only information I could find at the meeting was the Army Corps of Engineers' summary of the John Day drawdown study. It is a very nice package with lots of photos reinforcing the Corps control of the river and the dam and essentially ignoring any other points of view that are contrary to even the idea of a drawdown, much less the dismantling of the John Day dam. I was particularly disturbed by the photo on page 17 under cultural resources, showing a hole in the ground with two unidentified people digging in it as if the only cultural value of the river and the salmon has been long buried and no longer relevant to the people here. You wish!

One of the few informed opinions that I heard at the meeting came from the biologists from the Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission. I agree that the comment period should be extended, if for no other reason than the fact that the information, on which your recommendation to our elected officials is based, wasn't even available at the meeting that you hosted. I also think that the Corps was not here in Goldendale to present an unbiased representation of the options for salmon recovery on the Columbia, but instead was here to reinforce its control over the resources on the river. All I can say is, I think that the comment period should be extended and that if the Corps of Engineers really gave a damn about the public, they would do more to foster public involvement in their decision. The Corps of Engineers should encourage the formal presentations of opposing points of view at public meetings, rather than walking in the door and telling people that the decision is already made and now let's sit here for two hours and see how much support we can create in this community by not questioning uninformed opinions that support our conclusions and thwarting those that don't.

Tim Young
380 Ilsa Way, Goldendale WA
98620

From: John Bartlett [captbart@cyberport.net]

Sent: Friday, March 31, 2000 7:37 PM

To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Subject: John Day Drawdown study

Gentlemen:

I send this e-mail in strong protest for any breaching of existing dams causing the decrease in the clean production of electricity, irrigation of farms, flood control and recreation activities. Careful disciplined thought needs to be taken before changing are critical Columbia river systems. There may be other causes of salmon decline. I am suspicious that there will be a power shortage in the Northwest in the Summer and coming years. We need to save all the power generation sources now. The weather changes coming up dictate careful thought. The loss of natural existing power generation from the dams will most certainly drive up the costs of power for the consumer. Please use clear thinking and foresight in your decisions.

John D. Bartlett, M.D.

380 Commerce Street

Bigfork, MT 59911

(406) 837-5637

From: Pjbeckett@aol.com
Sent: Monday, February 14, 2000 6:06 AM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Cc: cgwa@gorge.net
Subject: Windsurfing impact of John Day drawdown

My wife and I come to the Columbia River every summer for 4 weeks specifically to windsurf. The John Day drawdown would spoil some of our favorite places to sail. Thus, we would be likely to shift our windsurfing destination to Hawaii and places in the Caribbean if this drawdown happens.

From: Quail [mr.rb@worldnet.att.net]

Sent: Wednesday, March 29, 2000 6:41 AM

To: Cenwp-EC-DC

Subject: JOHN DAY DAM PHASE I STUDY COMMENTS

Gentlemen:

Review of Phase I indicates that further study of drawdowns of the John Day Pool are unnecessary. The detriments to the Hanford Reach fish far outweigh any benefits to Snake River fish from drawdown. Additionally, the costs of drawdown outweigh the benefits. Do not waste money further studying a non issue -- a better place to spend \$20 million would be on improved hatcheries.

Randy Brich

1469 Rimrock Avenue

Richland, WA 99352

From: Debbie D D Ellis [debrs@juno.com]
Sent: Friday, March 10, 2000 6:07 AM
To: federalcaucus@bpa.gov
Cc: comment@bpa.gov; Salmonstudy; cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

I urge you to recommend removing the dams in the Final Lower Snake River Salmon Migration Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement and the Columbia Basin Fish Plan. But only if this can be accomplished in a timely manner. I have heard an argument that to vote for breaching the dams would further delay action for saving the salmon by tying the issue up in courts for years. Nothing should be allowed to obstruct immediate action. Further, I am in favor of cleaning up habitat (not only for the fish but also for humankind), controlling harvest until the salmon population is stabilized (possibly allowing only the hatchery fish to be harvested and not release them into the wild salmon habitat), investing in highways and rail, upgrading irrigation equipment, and building new sources of clean power to offset the breaching of the dams.

Thank you,

Debbie Ellis
1432 N Rimwood
Boise, ID 83704

3/9/00 Sent to: 110557a5408b952559426c92323@actionnetwork.org
federalcaucus@bpa.gov
salmonstudy@usace.army.mil
cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
comment@bpa.gov

From: jim farrell [farrellthefisher@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 29, 2000 10:20 AM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown

To Whom It mAy Concern:

Please pursue a drawdown to natural river levels. Your cost analysis does not consider things such as the goodwill of tribes (how much is that worth) and the cost of having the regions most vivid animal go extinct. These costs are not limited to loss of income from commercial fishermen like myself, but to ideals and ideas that salmon represent. What price do we allocate to the excitement of waiting for salmon to return each year or the joy of watching them struggle upstream.

Your analysis is flawed in that it only counts dollars and the natural world does not confine itself to economic terms. I support the Natural River Drawdown.

Thank You,
James R. Farrell, Jr.
8903 SW Van Olinda
Vashon, WA 98070

From: Davide Hawes [h.davide@gurlmail.com]

Sent: Friday, March 24, 2000 8:42 AM

To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Subject: John Day Drawdown

I support continuing to Phase II of this study.

I support natural river level drawdown, to about elevation 165 feet. My support is based on the high habitat values associated with riparian habitat. This type of habitat is lost when a reservoir is filled. I believe that the lost of riparian habitat is one of the most critical constraints on wildlife populations, including salmon, in the Pacific Northwest. Natural river level drawdown provides the opportunity to re-establish riparian habitat.

Is it possible to maintain catastrophic flood protection even with natural river level drawdown? Under this scenario, the John Day dam would be configured to back-up high water events that are short-term in duration. Other the next few days river levels would drop, but sudden rises in river elevation downstream would be tempered.

If this project maintains a website, I was unable to locate it. My comments would have been more informed if such a site were available. Please pursue maximum use of this communications opportunity in the future.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

David Hawes
315 Fifth Street, Apt. 4
Juneau, AK 99801

From: jjkdak [jjkdak@velocity.net]

Sent: Wednesday, February 09, 2000 5:37 PM

To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil

Subject: drawdown

please do not do the drawdown.its not going to help the fish anyway.you guy THE CORP look at things in a strange light.i've seen your hadiwork on the great lakes.congress ought to protect you guys from yourself.

From: Doug Miller [sprigwidgeon@dialaccess.com]

Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2000 7:22 PM

To: John Day Study

Subject: Columbia Basin Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan

Gentlemen:

As an Idaho native and frequent return visitor to the Pacific Northwest, I am compelled to offer my opinion on the anadromous fish recovery issue now being debated. First, it is important to recognize that all Americans, not just those who currently live in the Pacific Northwest, have a stake in the recovery of our Pacific salmon and steelhead. These fish are an important part of America's natural resource base and cultural heritage.

I support continuing the John Day Dam drawdown study (Phase II), and drawdown implementation if the study shows improved fish survival through the dam. In my view, habitat (including migration routes) is the most critical component for salmon and steelhead recovery. More needs to be done to restore degraded habitat throughout salmon and steelhead range, from the spawning grounds to the oceans. However, I believe that no amount of habitat improvement will be successful in terms of recovering salmon and steelhead unless the migration route along the Columbia and Snake River system is made to once again provide safe, fast, and natural fish passage.

We have years and billions of dollars worth' of recovery efforts focussed on hatchery production, smolt barging and other fish bypass strategies, and flow augmentation. The results have been so poor that these efforts could fairly be categorized as a failure. We continue to spend huge sums of money on these programs, yet our salmon and steelhead stocks continue to decline and approach the point of no return. Clearly, we have to do something different, and that something is restoring the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers to a more natural, free-flow condition. Dam drawdown, coupled with breach of the lower Snake River dams, is a promising way to achieve this goal and salmon and steelhead recovery.

I urge you to continue the John Day Dam drawdown study (Phase II) and develop a plan for drawdown implementation..

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,

Doug Miller

818 Kip LN

Pinehurst, TX 77362-3415

281-259-2445

sprigwidgeon@dialaccess.com

From: Greg Peck [gpeck@rightathome.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 09, 2000 8:52 PM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown

Dear Sirs:

As a recreational user of the gorge, specifically the Maryhill area I strongly oppose the draw down and removal of the John Day Dam. I have lived and fished in the Wenatchee River and its tributaries for over twenty years and there was always plenty of fish, both salmon and steelhead. I see the real problem being over fishing, especially netting the Columbia by the Indians, and the gill netting off our coast. If you really want to save the fishing runs ban all fishing, both commercial and sport by ***all groups, especially netting in the Columbia River.***

The gorge provides some of the best windsurfing in the world and the Maryhill area one of the finest on the river. Why ruin it? Before we destroy dams and make major changes in the electrical power structure and recreation on the river we need to look to other solutions. As I read the studies there are two opinions on the removal of the dams. Take a long look at the impact on all parties. Please don't ruin a prime recreational area when there are other options.

Respectfully,
Greg Peck

From: Nate Putnam [putnan@CHAMPINT.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 1:05 PM
To: CENWPjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown Study

Dear sirs:

Please accept these comments in response to your Phase I Study report for Drawdown of the John Day Reservoir. I concur with your recommendation that no further study is needed for decision on this issue. The overwhelming evidence, to say nothing of good old common sense, should be clear to any reasonable thinking person. There is no good justification for any drawdown on the John Day.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Nathan Putnam, PE
Champion Pacific Timberlands, Inc.
Glenwood, WA

From: Leslie Soderquist [soderql@cyberhighway.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2000 11:42 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Salmon issues

Dear Sirs:

I wanted to comment on the dam issues. Precedence has been set for remediation or correction of activities that hurt the environment.

Recall the issues of lead in gasoline, use of asbestos, PCBs and Love Canal, DDT... In every one of these instances, people and industry howled

that changes would negatively impact them. The placement of dams that impact anadromous fish has hurt the environment and the removal of dams will impact industry and individuals. But, it must be done. We didn't continue to allow lead in gasoline, the land disposal of PCBs and other chemicals, the widespread use of PCBs and asbestos. Therefore, we need to breach the four lower Snake River dams and make other necessary changes to the other dams and to the habitat to allow the return of salmon/steelhead to their natural rivers.

Thank you for your time.

Leslie E. Soderquist
5986 E. 81 N.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

From: stess@gorge.net
Sent: Saturday, February 12, 2000 12:56 PM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: John Day Drawdown comment

To whom it may concern:

I am encouraged by your recent finding that no additional study is necessary and that there are better and more efficient ways to save the salmon. Frankly, I was appauled that there even needed to be such a study. However, after your informative meeting in Goldendale, WA, I realize that the ESA requires that all avenues are explored. I hope this puts this alternative to rest forever!

I also have a related comment: As humans interact and indeed intrude upon fish and wildlife habitat, nature (and humans) DO adapt.

In the case of salmon and steelhead, Why is it necessary to preserve the "royal" bloodlines of native fish when we have the technology to fill the river with good quality hatchery fish? I have been fishing with experienced guides that have had difficulty identifying native vs. hatchery fish.

Most of the human race has realized the flaws in the philosophies of the Aryan Nation and is doing just fine as an integrated society. Why is it so important to preserve a royal family of migrating fish that live for only a few years and die after spawning?

Mother nature has blessed us with the human inginuity to modify, adapt and survive. Let's spend the money there. We will have more fish than we know what to do with!

Thank you,
Steve Tessmer

From: Harm J. Toren [torens@ptinet.net]
Sent: Tuesday, March 28, 2000 8:13 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: dams

To take out the dams would be a big mistake and would cause unreversable damage. This would be like going back to horse and buggy because gas is high. Only damm removeal would be worse.

Harm toren Montana

From: HBWellsfry@aol.com
Sent: Saturday, April 01, 2000 12:12 AM
To: cenwpjddstudy@nwp01.usace.army.mil
Subject: (no subject)

John Day Drawdown is not scientifically justifiable based on the following observable facts:

1. Returning fish migrations to non-dammed affected rivers and streams are significantly decreased.
2. Only 15% of the smolts delivered downstream of the dams return as mature adults.
3. The current problem is being successfully mitigated by barging and dam bypassing systems.
4. Breaching seriously damages the ecosystem by reservoir sediment erosion behind the dams breached and will settle out in the downstream reservoirs thereby reducing storage ability for flood control.
5. The dams were built for and are needed for transportation, flood control, hydropower and irrigation.

There removal would be disastrous economically both to remove the dam and to the economy as a result of removing the dam.

My observations as a registered WA & CA Civil Engineer with several years experience on Columbia River hydro dams, fish screens and fish ladders are:

1. Indians slaughter fish on Columbia river downstream of the Snake river and therefore are a cause of some of the decreased river fish runs.
2. Fish ladders at hydro dams enhance migration of adult fish upriver rather than hinder them by decreasing the average velocity of the flow. For example the fishes swim velocity - velocity of flow = net velocity of upstream travel. Net velocity increases with the dam in place and decrease when their is free flow.
3. Foreign nations like Russia, China, Japan, Korea and others have large factory ships with miles of nets which are sweeping up everything in their wake are causeing enormous reductions in the ocean fish populations world wide and are a large part of the cause of this problem. The National Geographic reported this problem some years ago.
4. My first hand experience with Indians on Dam projects has shown me that dam breaching has been and is an ongoing Indian agenda based on more on feeling or diversionary tactics of their true intent rather than on an honest scientific rational.

Conclusion:

The route cause of the problem is that the vast majority of the salmon and steelhead fish are disappearing in the ocean and not at the dams as this dam breaching option assumes. Therefore the route cause of the problem is not the dams.

Recommendations

1. Extend the US continental limits to 500 miles from shore and police and impound encroachers.
2. Stop all steelhead and salmon fishing for a couple cycles of fish life to restore the runs as has successfully been done in California.
3. Shoot the seagulls feeding on smolts downstream of hydro dams before they can recover from going through the turbines. After a few are shot the rest will go away.
4. Improve bounty programs on squafish and establish bounty on non-native species which live on downstream migrants.
5. Revise the Indian treaty methods to be more realistic

Name: Howard E. Wellsfry
Organization: Retired Civil Engineer
Address: 513 S. Wilson, Kennewick, WA 99336